THE TIMES
Delivered at your home, 25 cents per week.

Victoria Daily Times.

VOL. 19 VICTORIA, B. C., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1894. No. 73

Every Man to His Calling.

No dangers equal to those of the drug business. The public cannot be too careful in selecting the purest and best remedies when sickness abounds. We guarantee security and purity.
C. E. JONES, 30 Gov't St.

NOTICE

Leave your Watches and Jewelry with us for repairs. Remember we make a specialty of Fine Repairing and Manufacturing. All work guaranteed and at Lowest Prices.

CHALLONER & MITCHELL,
.....47 Government Street.
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS.

NEW
SPRING GOODS
AT THE WESTSIDE.

New Dress Goods, New Flannelettes, New Cameo Draperies, New India Linens, Nainsooks and Victoria Lawns, New Curtain Nets, New Spring Prints. New Goods constantly arriving.

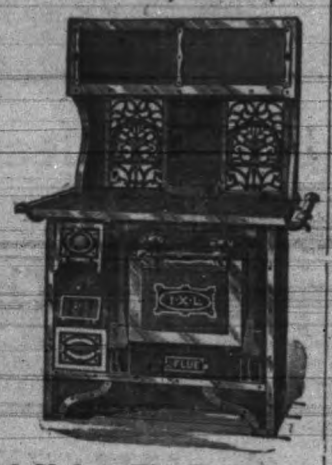
J. HUTCHESON & CO.

Feb. 22, 94.

K Boots
IN TAN AND BLACK
JUST ARRIVED AT
A. B. ERSKINE'S,
Corner of Government and Johnson Streets.

PERRY & TURNER,
42 Johnson St, VICTORIA, B.C.

"HAPPY THOUGHT" RANGE.



I.X.L.--The Best Steel Range Made.

Builders' Hardware,
Stoves
Tinware and
Graniteware,
Sheet Metal Works,
Cornice Work,
Sky-Lights
And Roofing.

Spring, 1894

See our Stock of Beautiful Wall Papers. Immense variety and choicest selection. Crossley's Brussels and Tapestry Carpets. The Best value you can get for your money.

WEILER BROS.

NOTE—New Stock of Lace Curtains, Muslins, Etc., will arrive very shortly.

For that Bad Cough of yours
Allen's Lung Balsam
HIGHLY RECOMMENDED
As a Preventive and Cure of all Throat and Lung Diseases.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET—A well furnished sunny bedroom for gentleman, three minutes' walk from postoffice; bath, hot and cold water. Apply "Room," Times office. mar21-2t

MISS FOX,
Teacher of Piano and Harmonium.
RESIDENCE—36 Mason street, near Pandora avenue. mar21-1m

Victoria Political Organization

A General Meeting of the above organization will be held at Institute Hall on Wednesday, the 21st day of March, 1894, at 8 o'clock p.m.

Business: As per resolution of last general meeting.

R. F. TOLMIE,
mar21-1t Assist. Sec'y.

NOTICE.

We, the undersigned Dentists, agree to close our offices on Saturdays at 1 o'clock p.m. from the 1st of April to the 1st of October inclusive: A. C. WEST, LEWIS HALL, R. BAKER, T. J. JONES, W. J. QUINLAN, A. E. VERRINDER, S. G. CLEMENCE, H. B. FINDLEY, E. R. PARKER, T. H. HARTMAN.
Colonist copy. mar21-2w

ANNESTY and HOWELL,
Successors to S. J. Campbell.

Having bought out the stock of the late firm of S. J. Campbell, we beg to announce to our friends and the public generally that we are prepared to supply the best

Groceries and Provisions,

At the VERY LOWEST PRICES. Free delivery.

ANNESTY & HOWELL,
81 Douglas Street.

AUCTION

Monday, April 2nd, 11 a.m.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE

Valuable Real Estate and the Victoria Theatre and Buildings.

I will sell by auction at my salesrooms, Wharf Street, Victoria, by virtue of a certain mortgage dated August 3, 1888, and registered January 21, 1889, in the Lands Registry Office, Victoria, all that piece or parcel of land situate in the city of Victoria, B. C., and known and numbered as lot 411, according to the official map of Victoria City, on the corner of Douglas and View streets, together with that fine building erected thereon, viz., THE VICTORIA THEATRE, and the buildings surrounding the same, consisting of four stores on Douglas street, and two stores on View street. There are 24 fine rooms upstairs, several of which are en suite; also, all and singular the furniture, fittings, scenery, stage effects and properties belonging to the Victoria Theatre Company, Limited.

The above premises will be sold subject to a mortgage dated December 28, 1888.

Terms of sale, cash.

For further particulars apply to the auctioneer.

G. BYRNES,
mar 21 Auctioneer

General Steamship Agency.

THROUGH TICKETS
To and from All European Points

From Halifax.

Allan Line, Parisian	April 14
Allan Line, Numidian	April 28
Dominion Line, Oregon	April 7
Dominion Line, Labrador	April 21
Beaver Line, Superior	April 11
Beaver Line, Winnipeg	April 25

From New York.

American Line, Paris	April 4
American Line, Berlin	April 11
Cunard Line, Lucania	April 7
Cunard Line, Aurania	April 10
White Star Line, Teutonic	April 4
White Star Line, Britannic	April 11
North Ger. Lloyd, Havel	April 3
North Ger. Lloyd, Saale	April 7
Anchor Line, Circassia	April 14
Anchor Line, Ethiopia	April 21
Red Star Line, Noordland	April 4
Red Star Line, Waesland	April 11

Saloon fares from $40 to $90 according to steamer and location of berth. Second cabin, $30 to $40. Steerage, $25 to $28. Passengers purchasing through tickets save from $5 to $10 on each fare. Parties wishing to send for their friends can save $10 by purchasing through tickets here. For sailing list, steamer accommodation and all information, apply to

GEO. L. COURTNEY,
General Agent, Victoria.
Cor. Fort and Government Sts.

HUDDARD HOPEFUL.

The Leading Spirit in the New Pacific Line

BELIEVES HE WILL SOON SUCCEED.

Representatives of English Seaports Applying to Sir Charles Tupper—They Want the Line to Favor Them—No Port Decided on Yet—Competition Very Keen.

London, March 21.—In an interview to-day James E. Huddart, promoter of the proposed new Canadian Pacific mail route to Australia, expressed himself as hopeful of obtaining all the advantages and concessions which were the object of his visit here. Sir Charles Tupper said to-day that during last week he had been approached by representatives of Liverpool, Milford Haven, Southampton, Swansea, Bristol, Plymouth and Cork, who pointed out the advantages of their respective towns as ports of call for the new line. No selection of an English port of call, he said, has been made yet.

Gladstone's Health.

London, March 21.—Mr. Gladstone arrived in London from Brighton this morning. He is much stronger, but is still troubled with hoarseness and catarrh. The condition of his eyes is about the same. Mrs. Gladstone is not at all well.

Mr. Gladstone has had a consultation with Dr. Nethercliffe, the celebrated ophthalmist. The consultation lasted 45 minutes. The oculist informed Mr. Gladstone that the necessary operation can be performed without the slightest danger.

Louis Kossuth's Remains.

Turin, March 21.—A plaster cast of Kossuth's face was taken to-day, and the body has been embalmed. It is now said the remains will be buried at Pesth at the expense of that city. The municipal officers of Turin offered to provide a suitable tomb for the remains.

Pesth, March 21.—Numerous emblems of mourning were displayed in the chamber of deputies to-day in honor of Kossuth's memory. Many buildings are draped in mourning.

Turin, March 21.—Kossuth left no real estate property in consequence of losses through the failure of the Italian banks. He was some time ago compelled to sell his great library for 16,000 florins. This and the personal property in his house is believed to be all his possessions.

UNITED EMPIRE.

British Colonial Representatives Think Trade the Best Link.

London, March 21.—The United Empire trade league gave a luncheon to-day to Sir Thos. Mellwraith of Queensland and Hon. Robt. Reid of Victoria, Australia. The Right Hon. James Lowther presided, and in the course of an able speech, advocated the commercial union of the empire. He closed by proposing "The prosperity of mutual trade within the Empire."

Sir Thos. Milwraith endorsed the principles of the United Empire trade league and said it was the universal desire throughout the colonies to bring the different sections of the empire closer together. The leading men of the colonies believed they see the way clearly to the attainment of this object by a system of preferential trade between the mother country and colonies.

Hon. Robt. Reid dwelt on the Canadian-Australian steamship and all British Pacific cable project, and urged an imperial subsidy for each.

Sir Charles Tupper proposed "The United Empire Trade League," in an able speech, in which he described the efforts Canada was making to secure British trade, and advocated a revision of the trade relations between Britain and the colonies.

Col. Howard Vincent replied on behalf of the League, which, he said was young but growing fast. He believed that in this movement might be found a remedy for the present depression. The lack of industrial employment in Britain was, he said, developing colonial trade on a preferential basis.

Big Guns Tested.

Indian Head, Md., March 21.—The first two shots from the big thirteen inch gun to-day were entirely successful. The first shot was with a charge of 460 pounds of powder and gave a muzzle velocity of 1720 feet. The next shot was with a full charge of 500 pounds, which developed a muzzle velocity of 1975 feet.

The Czar's Health.

Discussing the report that the Czar, upon medical advice, has determined to make his permanent home in Kieff, a writer in the London Spectator says: "The population of Russia, for nearly a generation, has been slipping southward in search of culturable soil, and the living forces of the empire are now far nearer to Kieff and the Dneiper than to the Neva and St. Petersburg. If to these reasons the argument of health is added, we can well believe that the Czar has decided on a permanent change of residence, and if he has, he must also have decided on a permanent change of capital. He cannot live twenty years away from the administrative centre. The foreign ambassadors, the great departments, the men who govern Russia, must attend the sovereign; and if they attend him, they must, for convenience sake, as well as for the sake of their own dignity, begin to build. There is ample room on the Dneiper for a great city, plenty of stone procurable, as the ancient monuments attest, and a supply of labor at least as abundant as that which maintains St. Petersburg. There is no historic prejudice to be offended, for Kieff is far more nearly connected with Russian history than St. Petersburg; and no religious opposition to be feared, for Russian religious feeling, so far as it has a centre, turns towards Constantinople rather than towards St. Petersburg, which is indeed far too modern for any sentiment of the kind. It is quite possible, therefore, that if the Czar lives, and finds that Kieff suits his constitution and his children's, that the old city on the Dneiper may develop into a stately capital, the seat of government, and the focus of the railway system of the empire."—New York Post.

Cherokee Tykes Lodge Burned.

Tahlequah, I. T., March 21.—The executive mansion of the Cherokee nation, occupied by Chief Harris and his family, was burned last night with all its contents, including thousands of dollars' worth of costly furniture and paintings.

Another Gould Wedding.

New York, March 21.—Howard Gould and Miss Odette Tyler, the well known actress, are to be married very shortly, and will make a bridal trip of a year and ahalf in one of Gould's yachts round the world. Young Gould was introduced to Miss Tyler on the Pacific coast by a prominent railroad official during her tour with Charles Frohman's company two years ago. Since then Mr. Gould has been devoted to Miss Tyler.

THE GOLDEN STATE.

Early Morning Blazes—A Diamond Thief's Sensational Confession—Report

About Mr. Whitelaw Reid's Health Matters in General in the Golden State.

San Jose, Cal., March 21.—A block of brick buildings in Chinatown was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss on buildings and contents was about $10,000, partially insured. The remainder of the town was in danger of being swept away several times during the conflagration, but the flames were confined to the block destroyed.

San Francisco, March 21.—Fire broke out early this morning damaging the Lapeer lodging house and several adjoining buildings. Some 30 people were asleep in the house at the time of the alarm, most of whom had only time to escape attired in their night clothes. Two persons were carried out overcome by smoke. Loss, about $10,000.

San Francisco, March 21.—Walter Gay Furnald has made confession in writing to Captain Lees, chief of the detective force here, of his connection with the robbery of diamonds and jewelry from the house of Simon Jacobsen on the night of February 17th last. He alleges that Robert Heuneman of this city pointed out the trunk to him on the evening of the 16th and that on leaving the place Heuneman unfastened the catch of the kitchen window, enabling his confederates, George Young and James Wilson, both sporting characters of this city, to enter the house about 2 o'clock on the morning of the 17th. Furnald afterwards met Young and Wilson at an appointed rendezvous where he received 19 diamonds, valued at about $2000, and $215 in cash. Next day the diamonds were removed from the gold settings in which they were mounted, and the settings were melted and subsequently sold for $320. Young and Wilson sold the gold but did not share the proceeds with Furnald. On hearing the police were after him, he proceeded to Los Angeles in company with Mrs. Gainer, and while there secreted the diamonds in a dressing case at the house of Mrs. Gainer's mother. The confession was made by arrangement with the police department to prosecute Furnald on a charge of receiving stolen property only, and immediately the confession was made a policeman proceeded to Los Angeles and secured the hidden jewels. Wilson and Young are as yet at large, but their daily arrest is expected.

San Francisco, March 21.—A report from New York which gave an alarming account of the physical condition of Whitelaw Reid, now at Milbrae, led to an enquiry of D. O. Mills in regard to Mr. Reid's health. Mr. Mills said there is nothing alarming about Mr. Reid's condition, on the contrary he is gaining physically every day. "I think he will be in good frim by the first of May, when he contemplates returning to New York."

San Jose, Cal., March 21.—It is reported the fire originated in a gambling den at 2:30 this morning. Just as the game concluded a Chinese highbinder entered and grabbed the tray of money, he was instantly shot and tried to run out, the money was scattered over the floor and the occupants began to scramble for the coins, the result being that they upset the lamp and the place was soon a mass of flames. The Chinamen, however, were more anxious to secure the money on the floor of the gambling den than to subdue the flames. The highbinder who was shot is said to have entered a place which was afterwards burned, and his charred remains will be found in the ruins.

Hueneme, Cal., March 21.—One-third of the business portion of the town was burned this morning. The loss is $75,000; insurance, $30,000.

Defaulter Bain Caught.

Tampa, Fla., March 21.—For more than a year the authorities of the Dominion of Canada have been searching for G. C. Bain, a defaulter in a large amount at Toronto. He fled his country after the discovery of his alleged offence, and all efforts to find him failed until two months ago. Detective John E. Rogers, in the service of the government, got a clue and followed him to Spain. From thence he followed him to the Canary islands, where he finally captured him, and arrived here on Sunday from Cuba, on his way back to Canada with his prisoner.

Montana's Gold Fields.

St. Paul, Minn., March 21.—The gold production in Montana during January and February, and thus far in March, has been double that of last year, and the prospects are that the production for the entire year will be more than double that of 1893. Said W. C. Tonkin, a prominent Helena, Mont., mining man, to-day: "The silver mines of coarse are closed, but the copper mines are employing about the same number of men as formerly, and the gold mining has taken care of large numbers of the unemployed. In nearly every one of the mining counties quantities of gold are being produced, and the activity in this line is much greater than it has been at any time since the days of old placer mining, which gave the state its reputation as a gold producer."

EASTERN CANADA.

The Day's Developments in the Atlantic Provinces.

DOMINION PAINT GRINDERS' SOCIETY

Passes Out of Existance by Formal Dissolution—Its Sphere of Usefulness Was Gone—Toronto Hibernians Sink Sentiment to Help Old Ireland—The McWhirrell Trial.

Montreal, March 21.—The Dominion Paint Grinders' Association is no more. Last Saturday the association was formally dissolved, and now it is a matter of every man for himself. The association has been only a short time in existence, but it seems that its orders were not very well observed by the paint men, consequently, there is no object in keeping it up.

Toronto, March 21.—The reason why the Ancient Order of Hiberalans did not turn out in a body on March 17th was because it determined to forego the expense of a turnout and send the money thus saved to Hon. Edward Blake for the use of the Irish Parliamentary party.

Brampton, Ont., March 21.—This town was greatly excited over the result of the McWhirrell trial, and it will be at least a few days before the female portion will recover their nerves. McWhirrell is not losing flesh over the affair. He eats heartily and sleeps well.

The deputy sheriff, Mr. Duggan, just before the verdict was brought in, whispered to McWhirrell: "I fear it will soon be a question between you and your maker."

The prisoner retorted: "I acknowledge no maker."

He was asked yesterday if he would like to see a clergyman and he declared he did not want any of them around. One reverend gentleman has persisted in calling on the prisoner and asking him to repent, but the kind of encouragement he has received has been extremely disheartening to the minister. Sheriff Broddy has had an applicant for the position of hangman. The would-be hangman is an old man of 80 years, with snow white beard and hair.

CONFIDENCE IN GLADSTONE.

Midlothian Remains True to the Grand Old Chief.

London, March 21.—Mr. Gladstone, in a letter to the chairman of the Midlothian Liberals, thanks him for the generous desire that he (Gladstone) shall not cease to represent Midlothian. He refers to his career and says it has certainly been changeable, with many errors of judgment, but he hopes it has been governed by the desire for strict justice. He says he rejoices to think that Scotland has done battle for the right. The masses, he declares, owe their present political elevation to the principles of "love of liberty for all, without distinction of class, creed or country." Mr. Gladstone laments "the discrepancy of sentiment" between the two houses of parliament, and concludes by saying he feels convinced that until the first demands of Ireland are satisfied the empire will not have attained the maximum of its union and power. "Nor will British honor be effectually cleared of the deepest historic stain ever attached to it."

Took Cleveland's Advice.

New York, March 21.—President Chas. S. Smith, of the chamber of commerce, said last night that on account of advices received from Washington the committee appointed by the chamber yesterday would not go to Washington to-day to lay before the president the memorial the chamber adopted yesterday urging him to veto the Bland seigniorage bill. The news was communicated by telephone through a messenger who had no further information and at an hour when Mr. Smith had gone to bed. Mr. Brayton Ives, of the committee, was found, however. Being asked if the advices from Washington were that the president had made up his mind one way or the other, and that there was no need of the committee going, Mr. Ives said: "There was no intimation in the dispatch as to the action the president would take on the seigniorage bill; absolutely none. The dispatch simply said that the president advised against the committee's coming to Washington, and the committee decided to respect his wishes."

Nationalism in America.

St. Paul, March 20.—Archbishop Ireland preached in the cathedral on Sunday, taking for his subject "The Foreign Nationalism in America." He said: "Foreign Nationalism must be kept in the background and give place in church and state to Americanism. St. Patrick teaches this lesson. He himself, not a native of Ireland, became a more thorough Irishman than most Irishmen. If St. Patrick were a bishop in America to-day he would be the staunchest of American patriots and the most loyal of American citizens. Nationalism is and must be supreme in our civil and social matters; that is, American nationalism. On this condition has America admitted foreigners to citizenship. No political segregation of citizens on foreign lines can be allowed. It is wrong to have so-called Irish-American votes. No one should vote as an Irishman and seek an office as such. It is wrong in private life to cultivate the spirit of a foreign nationalism at the expense of American nationalism."

American News.

Washington, D. C., March 21.—Senator Colquit's condition was critical to-day.

Chicago, March 21.—The supreme court has refused to grant a supersedeas in the Prendergast case.

New York, March 21.—The latest theory of the police in the butchery of the child, Sadie Martin, whose body was found in a cellar in West 39th street, is that the murderer is a Chinese laundryman.

NEAL DOW'S BIRTHDAY.

Prohibitionists on Both Sides of the Atlantic Celebrate.

Portland, Me., March 21.—The Maine branch of the W. C. T. U. held an immense demonstration in the city hall yesterday afternoon as a token of respect and esteem towards General Neal Dow. The venerable prohibitionist himself was the central figure, having declined a score or more of invitations in order to spend the day among his kindred and townsfolk.

New York, March 21. Homage that a king would appreciate was paid yesterday to General Neal Dow, of Maine. It was the ninetieth birthday of the famous father of the prohibitory law, or the "Grand Old Man of Prohibition," as Miss Frances Willard has christened him, and it has fallen to the share of few men not identified with political life to receive the international recognition that went out yesterday to the venerable citizen of the Pine Tree State. Nearly a year ago the idea of an international celebration of the day and the event was formulated by Miss Frances Willard, and it was at once taken up by hundreds of branches of the Women's Christian Temperance Union in this country, as well as by the temperance societies of Great Britain, the latter designating it as the "White Letter Day."

Portland, Me., March 21.—Letters and telegrams by the score poured in yesterday upon Neal Dow's household, congratulating the temperance reformer upon having reached his ninetieth birthday. Many resolutions and addresses of greeting adopted by widely scattered temperance societies were received.

Chicago, March 21.—An all-day reception was held at the Temperance Temple in honor of Neal Dow's birthday. There was a prayer and singing meeting in the morning, followed by an oration by Rev. Dr. Delano, of Evanstown. At noon a reception was tendered to the "Temple Band," composed of men converted during the winter at the Temple meetings. At the meeting last evening Mrs. Zerelda G. Wallace, the venerable mother of General Lew Wallace, and Mrs. Mary C. Woodbridge, national secretary of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, were the principal speakers.

London, March 21.—Exeter Hall was the scene yesterday afternoon of a great public demonstration under the auspices of the United Kingdom Alliance and the British Women's Temperance Association in celebration of the ninetieth birthday of General Neal Dow. While this was the main purpose of the gathering, it was no secret that it had been planned by the organizations named with the ulterior view of promoting public sentiment favorable to the pending local option measure. The principal speakers were Sir Wilfred Lawson, the English parliamentary champion of prohibition, and Lady Henry Somerset. An address written by Miss Frances Willard was also read, the eminent American being still an invalid at Lady Henry Somerset's cottage at Reigate, and being unable to stand the exertion of a trip to London and a public appearance. The meeting adopted resolutions eulogising the life work of the American and congratulating him upon having reached his ninetieth birthday.

AMERICAN NEWS NOTES

Daily Chronicle of Events in The Great Republic.

New York, March 20.—The steamer Norte, of the Morgan line, which arrived here yesterday from New Orleans, reported a most remarkable mirage or reflection, seen off Hatteras, March 8. On that day C. A. Benson, the mate, saw away to the westward a big bank of fog. The sea was smooth and the sun was shining. As he looked at the big bank of fog lying off to the westward, he saw the counterfeit presentment of about thirty schooners outlined against the sky; some were sailing north, some south before the wind. Although the weather was clear, the mist would every now and then settle down upon the steamer and blot out the picture of the sailing vessels outlined on the fog bank. Then the mist would disappear as suddenly as it had appeared, and the sailing schooners were seen hurrying north and south against the sky. The spectacle began about 6 o'clock in the morning and lasted until about eight o'clock. The first officer said that some of the schooners could be seen with their masts, sails and hull above the water-line distinctly portrayed, while of the others only the sails could be seen and some of them were cut off in the middle, and others did not show their topmasts.

New York, March 20.—The Chinese of this city are greatly exercised over what they claim to be unreasonable, if not illegal fees extorted from those who wish to visit the Flowery Kingdom, in obtaining the necessary certificates establishing their rights to return to this country. It has just been learned that a few days ago a large number of Chinese met in a Mott street house and jointly gave formal expression to their sentiments through a protest addressed to the Chinese minister at Washington, which they forwarded under date of March 13.

Agitation Against Foreigners.

Altoona, Pa., March 20.—This was a day of considerable excitement and some violence, with a good prospect of serious riot. Early in the morning over 300 men marched to what is known as Red Bridge, about two miles below the city and compelled the foreigners employed at 75 cents a day on the Bellwood extension of the Altoona & Logan Valley road to cease work and fly to the hills for their lives. The crowd, which by this time had been strongly reinforced, proceeded to the Elizabeth furnace, where in two shanties about sixty Italians were found and thrown out and compelled to leave, after which three different attempts were made to fire the building. During the trouble at this point, one Italian was shot in the neck and badly beaten about the head with a stone. The next point of attack was Bellwood where all foreigners found were thrown out and then the crowd now fully 600 strong, returned to Altoona, proceeding at once to the Italian colony with the avowed intention of cleaning the entire neighborhood of both the foreigners and the shanties of which they were the tenants.

While this mob, now numbering fully 3,000 persons, were hesitating about beginning attack, General Superintendent F. T. Sheppard, of the Pennsylvania Railway company, appeared upon the scene, and forced his way into the centre of the crowd, demanded to be shown its leaders. Several of these being pointed out to him, he asked them to have the crowd disperse, giving his assurance that none of the foreigners would receive further work, and that if they had a little time they would all leave the city. He also promised that the Americans would get work from the Altoona & Logan Valley Company, and its contractors, and all would be well if violence was not resorted to. Sheriff Hughes and Mayor Hoyer also made their appearance shortly afterwards and, addressing the crowd in much the same strain, the backbone of the proposed riot was broken and the crowd dispersed. The Altoona & Logan Co., announced this evening that no foreigners would be employed. No further danger of an outbreak is feared.

General Dispatches.

London, March 20.—The Irish National League of Great Britain has issued a manifesto to the Irish people concerning Lord Rosebery's explanation of his attitude toward home rule. The manifesto declares that the explanation is insufficient, and that the Irish members of parliament who accept it are tricklers, cowards and traitors, who ought to be driven out of public life. It calls upon Irishmen to rally at the old call and make an immediate demand for an Irish parliament and executive possessing all the attributes of the English parliament and executive.

London, March 20.—The Daily Chronicle's Rome correspondent says it is rumored that the Pope intends to create another English cardinal. Mgr. Stonor is believed to be the most likely candidate.

Berlin, March 20.—At noon yesterday the emperor surprised everybody by summoning the entire Berlin garrison to assemble at the Temple Hof for manoeuvres. The summons was responded to with amazing promptness, and the sudden appearance and rapid pace of the troops through the streets created a good deal of excitement.

Turin, March 20.—Louis Kossuth, the eminent Hungarian patriot, died at 11 o'clock to-night. He was born in 1802, and during his long career labored and agitated for the freedom and liberties of his country.

London, March 20.—The Standard says that last evening a friend began reading to Kossuth one of the many addresses sent to him from Hungarian towns. Kossuth listened a moment and then exclaimed "Leave me in peace; those are only empty platitudes."

Turin, March 20.—Kossuth's son, sister and other relatives where present when he died. He passed away holding the hand of the Hungarian deputy Karoly. The agony of his last hours was extremely harrowing. The body of Kossuth will be interred in Genoa, near that of his daughter. Edmund de Amicis, the Italian author, will deliver a funeral oration in the name of Italy. The obsequies will be imposing, and will be attended by a great gathering of Hungarians.

Prague, March 20.—The trial of the persons connected in the murder of Rudolph Mrva, the secret police agent, in December last, was concluded to-day. The youths Dolegal and Dragoun, the actual murderers, were sentenced to ten years' imprisonment at hard labor. Kriz, who incited the murder, was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment without hard labor. Mrs. Kriz, the socialist Bojtech, and editor Cezek, the secretary of the young Czechs parliamentary club, who were accused of complicity in the crime were acquitted.

Rome, March 20.—Baron Blanc, minister of foreign affairs, has written a letter to the Italian representative in the United States, instructing him to investigate as to the condition of Italian immigrants and the measures necessary to protect them on their arrival at United States ports, and asking him to divert the stream of immigration to the best possible localities.

To Occupy Pearl Harbor.

Washington, D. C., March 20.—The President is strongly disposed to use a portion of the funds placed at his disposal for establishing a naval coaling station in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. It is asserted that the actual occupation of Pearl Harbor will amount to assuming a protectorate over the islands, and Hawaiians would have no cause for fear of interference in their affairs by other powers.

"Sudden Colds."

At the commencement of a cold take a teaspoonful of Perry Davis' Pain Killer in a little milk and sugar, and the cure is more sudden than the cold. Only 25c. New Big Bottle.

Unpublished Letters of Napoleon.

M. de Brecourac, who has been preparing a volume of the unpublished correspondence of Napoleon I. contributes to the Nouvelle Revue a number of letters which, as he says, "for reasons easily understood, the Presidents of the Commissions of 1852 and 1864, Marshal Vaillant and Prince Napoleon (Jerome) thought should not be made public." They are mostly orders given to his ministers, or to high officers of the empire, and are characterized by the frankness and bluntness of one who is accustomed to make straight for his goal without considering the morality of his means. The following are the translations of the most interesting:

To M. Fouche, Minister of the General Police.

Pultuck, December 31, 1809.

Monsieur Fouche:—If M. Chenier permits himself the slightest remark, give him to understand that I will give orders to have him sent to the island of Sainte-Marguerite. The time for pleasantries is gone by. Let him quit; that is his only privilege. Do not allow that busy, Mme. de Stael, to come here from Paris. I know that she has not yet left it.

To M. Fouche.

Metz, September 23, 1808.

Monsieur Fouche:—The Publiciste of September 22 discusses theological questions; this can have only a bad effect. Cannot theological questions be left to the preachers? I have already made known my wish that the newspapers should give up discussing such things. What difference does it make whether the priests are married or not? We must avoid troubling the State with such stupidities.

To M. Fouche, Duke of Otrante.

Monsieur le Duc d'Otrante:—There is in the Publiciste an article which appears to be written in favor of the Spanish monks. Make the editor understand the inconvenience of such articles, and the risk he runs of having his journal suppressed.

Have some articles written describing the ferocity of these monks, their ignorance, and their profound stupidity, for the monks of Spain are genuine butcher boys.

To Prince Le Brun, Governor-General of Holland and Amsterdam.

Trianon, July 18, 1811.

My Cousin:—The authors of the Annales politiques et litteraires of Amsterdam have printed an article in which they claim that the Pope has the right to excommunicate sovereigns and to dispose of sovereignties. Order the Annales politiques to be suppressed and the authors of the article to be arrested.

To General Savary, Minister of the General Police.

Paris, February 11 1813.

Monsieur le Duc de Rovigo:—You will order the arrest of all the priests who shall be found in the small churches, and have them sent to the state's prison.

Queer Food.

Over at the department of agriculture, hidden away in an obscure corner, is an odd sort of exhibit of queer foods eaten by out-of-the-way people. There is a loaf of bread made from the roasted leaves of a plant allied to the century plant. Another kind of bread is from dough of juniper berries. These are relished by some tribes of Indians, while others manufacture cake out of the different kinds of bulbs.

The prairie Indians relish a dish of wild turnips, which civilized people would not be likely to enjoy at all. In the great American desert the "screw beans," which grow on mesquite bushes, are utilized for food. Soap berries furnish an agreeable diet for some savages in this country, while in California the copper-colored aborigines do not disdain the seeds of the salt grass.

Also, in California, the Digger Indians collect pine nuts, which are the seeds of a certain species of pine—sometimes called "pinons"—by kindling fires against the trees, thus causing the nuts to fall out of the cones. At the same time a sweet gum exudes from the bark, serving the purpose of sugar. The seeds of gourds are consumed in the shape of mush by Indians of Arizona.

In addition to all these things the exhibit referred to includes a jar of pulverized crickets, which are eaten in that form by the Indians of Oregon. They are roasted, as are likewise grass-hoppers and even slugs. These delicacies are cooked in a pit, being arranged in alternative layers with hot stones. After being thus prepared they are dried and ground to powder. They are mixed with pounded acorns or berries, the flour made in this way being kneaded into cakes and dried in the sun.

The Assiniboines use a kind of seed to stop bleeding at the nose. Among other curious things used for food are acorns, sunflower seeds, grape seeds, flowers of cat tails, moss from the spruce of fir trees and the blossoms of wild clover. The exhibit embraces a number of models representing grape seeds enormously enlarged. It is actually possible to tell the shape of the seed. There is a jar of red willow bark which Indians mix with tobacco for the sake of economy. This, however, is only one of 1,000 plants that are utilized in similar fashion.—Washington Star.

"It was rather strange that a shaft in the heel should have killed Achilles," said the student. "I did not know the heel was a vital spot."

"I don't think it is ordinarily," said the professor. "Achilles, however, was a little afraid, and carried his heart in his boots."

Real Estate Agent—"Look here, young man, you've gone and leased a house to those people who haven't paid us any rent for the house they're living in now."

Clerk—"Yes, sir; but this new house is cheaper, and I thought it would be economy—for we won't lose as much."

Mr. F. V. Warnolt
Toronto, Ontario.

A Narrow Escape

Took Poison by Mistake

Bad Effects Entirely Eliminated by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Gentlemen—In April last, through the effects of a dose of strychnine taken in mistake for another drug, I was laid up in St. John, N. B., for ten days. After this I never seemed to regain my former health, and continually suffered from indigestion and heart palpitation, for which I could get no relief. I thought I would try Hood's Sarsaparilla. After taking one bottle, I felt a little better, so continued using the remedy until I had consumed six bottles. I found myself gaining strength and flesh every day, and am now as healthy as I was before taking the poison." F. V. WARNOLT, representing the Seely Perfumes, 30 Melbourne Avenue, Toronto, Ontario.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, jaundice, biliousness, sick headache, indigestion.

WEAKNESS OF MEN

Quickly, Thoroughly, Forever Cured

by a new perfected scientific method that cannot fail unless the case is beyond human aid. You feel improved the first day, feel a benefit every day; soon know yourself a king among men in body, mind and heart. Drains and losses ended. Every obstacle to happy married life removed. Nerve force, will, energy, brain power, when failing or lost, are restored by this treatment. All small and weak portions of the body enlarged and strengthened. Victims of abuses and excesses, reclaim your manhood! Sufferers from folly, overwork, early errors, ill health, regain your vigor! Don't despair, even if in the last stages. Don't be disheartened if quacks have robbed you. Let us show you that medical science and business honor still exist; here go hand in hand. Write for our book with explanations and proofs. Sent sealed, free. Over 2,000 references.

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A Perfect Food for Infants and Invalids

MILK GRANULES WITH CEREALS.

A combination of Milk Granules with the finest barley, which has been subjected to a treatment by which 16 is rendered easily digestible.

For sale by all Grocers and Druggists. Prepared by The Johnston Fluid Beef Co., Montreal.

Land Cleared.

Quick, thorough and cheap, town lots or by acre; standing timber or stumps of any size. All parties having land to clear will find it to their interest to get an estimate upon it, to have the work done by the Grub and Stump Machine. Apply to JOHN A. COATES, 57 King's Road, Victoria.

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FROM ALASKA TO ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

YOU CAN SEE IT ALL FOR 10 CENTS A PORTFOLIO.

WILL YOU TAKE THE TRIP WITH THE TIMES?

There Are Very Few

Canadians who fully realise the beauty and grandeur of the scenery of this continent. The magnificent work, "America Photographed," which we have secured exclusively for Times' readers, portrays by photographic engravings and vivid description the magnificent scenery and the wonderful works of man. Those

Who Stop to Think

Will readily see the scope for artistic effect and the splendid educational advantages of such a work. "America Photographed" covers this great field with splendid photographs and interesting descriptions as no other work has ever done. The views are the perfection of the photographer's camera and the engraver's skill; they embrace everything of importance, that is interesting, scenic and historic in Canada, Alaska, the United States and Mexico. It seems

That in America

The Creator has planned everything on a mighty scale. The Selkirk mountains in British Columbia make the Alps appear insignificant by comparison. The Mississippi and its tributaries make the longest river in the world; the Grand Canyon of the Colorado is the most appalling chasm of the earth, and the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky the largest and strangest cavern. Nature here planned everything on a scale that

Is the Grandest

and most magnificent. Popocatepetl is 17,340 feet high, while the altitude of Mount Blanc is only 15,786. The height of Mount St. Elias is 19,000 feet, and the Matterhorn, Italy, reaches less than 15,000 feet skyward. Every extreme of tropic and frigid is reached. In the natural

Scenery and The

Work of art alike is afforded a rich field for the traveller and the student. To those who follow closely the pages of "America Photographed," as issued by the Times, will be imparted a fund of information in the geography, topography, history and resources of North America that can be acquired from no other single work. It will touch alike city, stream, mountain and forest. The almost unnumbered grandeurs of nature and

Most Interesting Works of Man

Will be pictured by photography and talked about by some of the best writers known. As an educator it will be invaluable alike to young and old, yet when its pages bring to view the magnificent engravings, triumphs of the photographer's art and the engraver's genius, the acquisition of knowledge will be rendered a pleasure rather than a task.

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Remember—10 cents at office; 12 cents by mail.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Premier Davie Looks After the Interests of His Sunday Paper.

SUCCESSION DUTIES BILL PASSES

Steps Taken by the Police to Prevent Crime Along the Northern Coast of the Province—The Land Bill Read a Second Time.

MARCH 20.

The speaker took the chair at two o'clock. Prayers by Rev. Dr. Campbell.

Hon. Mr. Turner presented a petition from the school board asking the legislature to take some steps to have the powder magazine removed from Beacon Hill park. Received.

The message from the Lieutenant-Governor enclosing a bill to aid in the construction of the Fraser river bridge was considered in committee and the bill was reported to the house.

Hon. Mr. Vernon presented a copy of the report of Messrs. Keefer and Smith, C. E.'s, regarding the proposed bridge at Kamloops and the reports of the government inspector of coal measures in the Nicola country.

The legislative library bill was finally passed.

Hon. Mr. Davie moved the second reading of the succession duties bill. He did not think it could be disputed that the taxation under the measure would be equitable. Similar acts were in force in every colony and the provinces of the Dominion. As he had stated, the duties would be modified. The scale in the bill was taken from the act in force in Manitoba, while the rates in Ontario were lower. The rates in the bill compared favorably with the rates imposed in the Australian colonies. The proposal to reduce the duties would no doubt be more in conformity with the wishes of the people in the province.

Hon. Mr. Beaven was aware that similar bills had been introduced in the other provinces, but he thought the house should not forget that by the bill the province was taking from legatees of estates what was important to them. The government should have placed before the house the bill that they thought was fair. The house would have to deal with the bill before it, as they could not read what was in the minister of finance's mind. The bill would allow the government to step in and take from a family the money they needed for their daily bread. He knew of cases where the estate was nominally worth a large amount, but enough could not even be obtained from the estate to pay the taxes. The measure was just an experimental one. Many estates worth $25,000 did not earn a cent and were very often only an encumbrance. In such a case the government could step in and take what little a family had for their daily bread. If it was intended to levy the duty it should be levied in all cases, whether the money was bequeathed to families or outside the family. He, however, did not think the bill was one that should commend itself to the house.

Hon. Mr. Turner thought the last speaker had overlooked certain provisions of the bill. He intended to increase the amount of an estate that was to go free from $25,000 to $50,000. Then he also intended to do away with the duty in cases where a member of a family received $25,000 from an estate. There would therefore be some very large estates that would not be affected. The measure had been adopted in other provinces and countries, and he could see no reason why it should not be adopted here.

Mr. Semlin could not see why property that was being taxed before the death of the owner and would be taxed after his death should be taxed a large amount simply because it changed hands. It looked very much as though it was proposed to make it a crime to die. The bill proposed to tax property just where it would be hardest to pay the tax. A better system, less objectionable, could be adopted.

Hon. Col. Baker said the measure could be called a tax on the wealth for the benefit of the people. It had been tried in other colonies and had worked successfully.

Mr. Sword hoped that the bill would be materially amended before being passed. When the property passed to a direct heir the rate of duty should be less than when it went to a stranger.

Mr. Brown said he had heard it said that the bill had been proposed by men who wished to ease their consciences. They wish to return to the province after their death some of the money they had boodled out of the province. If individual legacies of $25,000 were to be exempted the government would collect little or nothing under the bill, unless once in a while when some very wealthy person died. He did not intend to vote against the bill, although many amendments should be made to it.

Mr. Grant did not wish to oppose the bill, inasmuch as the government had signified their intention of modifying it.

Mr. Hunter was in favor of the principle of the bill, but he could not see why the preamble of the bill should read as it did. There were other clauses that should be amended.

The bill was read a second time.

The supreme court amendment bill was finally passed.

The redistribution bill passed through the final stages.

The house went into committee to consider the municipal bill. Mr. Graat moved the following as a new clause by request of the city council of Victoria:

"Notwithstanding any law to the contrary it shall and may be lawful for the council of every municipality to make, alter and repeal by-laws for the following purposes, or in relation to matters incident to the purposes hereinafter mentioned, for assessing any or all real property directly or indirectly benefited by any main, common or branch sewers or drains constructed, or to be constructed, and for levying and collecting the amounts of such assessments at such times and in such manner as the council may deem advisable. Such assessments may be in the nature of rents, or tax per foot frontage, or otherwise (whether of corner or irregularly shaped tracts or otherwise) as may be determined by the council."

The amendment was defeated on the chairman's casting vote.

Mr. Grant moved an amendment giving the councils power by resolution or by by-law to declare any building, structure, or erection of any kind whatsoever, or any drain, ditch or water course pond, surface water, or any other matter or thing in or upon any private lands, street or road, or in or about any building or structure, a nuisance and dangerous to the public health, and may, by such resolution or by-law, the same shall be removed, pulled down, filled up, or otherwise dealt with by the owner, agent, lessee, or occupier thereof, as the council may determine, after the publication of a notice for five days. The amendment was adopted.

Hon. Mr. Davie read an amendment presented to him by a deputation of the city council of Victoria asking that a clause be inserted in the act giving the council power to place the sinking fund in the hands of commissioners, one to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in council, one by the council and one by a Judge of the supreme court.

Hon. Mr. Beaven and Hon. Mr. Turner contended that the principle was a dangerous one.

Mr. Grant and Mr. Hunter spoke in favor of it.

The amendment will be printed before being introduced.

Hon. Mr. Davie moved an amendment to section 30, which provides for the observance of Sunday. He proposed to strike out the business of hack driving and livery stables from the businesses excepted and to allow hotels and restaurants to keep open, the delivery of milk and the work in connection with Sunday papers.

There was a long discussion as to whether more work was done on a Sunday morning paper than on a Monday morning paper. Mr. Kitchen wished to know whether the government intended to enforce this clause as loosely as they enforced the clause to close saloons on Sunday.

Hon. Mr. Beaven asked whether the attorney-general intended to enforce the clause in the districts.

The amendment was adopted and the bill was reported complete with amendments. There are a number of amendments to propose on report.

Mr. Brown asked the attorney-general: 1. Has the attention of the government been called to the need which exists for better protection to life and property on the northwest coast of the mainland and island adjacent thereto? 2. What steps, if any, have been taken to afford the protection needed? 3. Have any steps been taken to limit the issue of liquor licenses in that part of the province?

Hon. Mr. Davie replied as follows:

1. The officers of the government have kept the government informed of the necessities of the case from time to time, and all reasonable steps have been taken consistent with the excellent nature of the settlements and the geographical peculiarities of the districts to render life and property secure, and the success of such steps is sufficiently evidenced by a comparison of the districts mentioned with similarly situated districts in other countries and provinces.

2. The government naphtha launch, in charge of three constables, has been engaged in patrol work in the vicinity of Valdez, Cortes and Camp islands for some time.

3. The only liquor license held on the northwest coast north of Comox is at Lund, and such license was issued by a licensing court in New Westminster district without the government being consulted in the matter. All applications made to the superintendent of provincial police within the past four years have, under instructions from the government, been refused by that officer, and several applications recently received have been similarly treated. Mrs. Moses Ireland, storekeeper at Camp island, has recently been fined $84 for selling liquor without a license, and all similar cases coming under the attention of the police are prosecuted without regard to the expense. In November last the steamer Ina, with a cargo of whiskey in charge of three men, was seized by the police near Bute inlet. Each of the men was tried and convicted of three separate offences, viz., supplying liquor to Indians, and the steamer Ina, valued at $3,000, was confiscated and sold by public auction at Nanaimo.

Hon. Mr. Davie presented a return of the correspondence respecting the stationing of a supreme court judge at Vancouver.

The British Columbia Southern railway bill was considered in committee, reported complete and finally passed.

The Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway bill passed through similar stages.

The companies act amendment bill was passed through committee.

Hon. Mr. Davie moved the second reading of the bill to amend the act respecting the union of certain Methodist churches. The amendment was a trivial one. The bill was read a second time.

Hon. Mr. Vernon moved the second reading of the land act amendment bill, which he explained clause by clause. At present farmers in the interior cut hay on the meadows, and the province did not receive any revenue therefrom. By the bill before the house pre-emptors can lease the meadow lands for cutting hay. Land could also be leased for working stone quarries and fishing stations. At present quarries could not be obtained without pre-emption, and a man would not go and live on a mountain of rock to obtain a quarry.

The bill was read a second time.

The house adjourned at 5.40.

Relieving the Unemployed at Melbourne

It is the ambition of the Australians to prove that their country is the greatest in the world, and they certainly run America pretty close in producing astonishing things. The latest is an exquisitely humorous excuse for embezzlement. A Mr. Cyril Haviland, secretary of the Sidney School of Arts, reported at a meeting of directors that he had defrauded that institution of £2,300. He said that he had taken the money chiefly to relieve distress! Sidney Smith defined charity as a vehement desire on the part of A that B should contribute something to relieve C's distress. But there is a suspicion that Mr. Haviland turned thief to relieve the distress of "Number One."—Times, Melbourne.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral possesses powerful healing qualities, which manifest themselves whenever the remedy is employed in colds, coughs, throat or lung troubles. Its anodyne and expectorant effects are promptly realized. It is a chemical success and a medical triumph.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

CANADIAN NEWS.

The News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

John Langton, at one time auditor-general of the Dominion, is dead in this city, at the age of 88 years.

The Liberals of Centre Grey have nominated C. W. Hartman of Clarksburg, for the legislature.

The Patrons of West Elgin have nominated Peter Stalker, of West Lorne, for the legislature.

The late Henry Campbell of Montreal left two wills, the first bequeathing half of his estate to the St. George's Society and the second giving Rev. Nichols, pastor of St. Mark's Presbyterian church, half of the St. George's Society share. The society contested the will and in the superior court showed that Campbell had not read the last will, that the Rev. Mr. Nichols had refused to permit witnesses who signed the will to see it and that one witness did not even know it was a will he was signing. The second will was in the handwriting of Rev. Mr. Nichols. Judge Taft decided the second will to be null and void.

The convention of Prohibitionists of North Brant decided to support the straight Liberal candidate in North Branch in preference to the Patron Liberal, because it was said the Ontario government has committed itself to prohibition.

P. Hayes, one of the oldest commercial travellers in Toronto, having been on the road for the past thirty years, died the other day. For the last twenty years he has been connected with the firm of Ogilvie & Co. and their successors, Alexander & Anderson.

Navigation has opened at Kingston. The ferry steamer Pierrepont broke through the ice in the harbor and reached Garden Island.

There is great excitement in Montreal gas circles over the fact that Jesse Joseph, president, and his family, who, a year ago, owned 3272 shares of stock, have now only 977 shares in their name, Jesse Joseph himself, has red wed his holdings from 2393 shares to 680, and his brother J. H. Joseph from 451 to 19. An active canvass is being made for proxies with a view of changing the management of the gas company, the same as was done with the Montreal street railway company, of which Mr. Jesse Joseph was also president at one time.

Premier Fielding and William Roche, ministerialists, and A. Black, opposition, have been declared members elect for Halifax in the Nova Scotia legislature, all three being Protestants, while the Catholics comprise two-fifths of the electors. It is possible that Mr. Roche may resign to give a Catholic the opportunity of being elected.

Owing to ill-health, Robert Wright, treasurer of the Grand Trunk railway company at Montreal, has resigned, and has been succeeded by Charles Percy, assistant to the general manager. J. J. Lanning, who for many years was been private secretary to the general manager, succeeds Mr. Percy as assistant to the general manager.

W. G. Murdoch, a prominent criminal lawyer of Toronto, who is also a member of the Buffalo bar, has been notified that he has been retained as counsel to defend Erastus Wiman.

Three masked men broke into James Wilson's house in Burlington. One choked Wilson nearly to death, another smothered Mrs. Wilson with a pillow, while the third ransacked the house. The robbers carried off $50 and a quantity of jewelry.

The white lead association, which was composed of the white lead grinders of the Dominion, has been dissolved. The association kept up a regular scale of prices, and on this account the combination has been broken and firms can now sell at any figure they please.

The Toronto board of works has restored City Engineer Keating's salary to $5000, the original figure before the recent by-law went into force. The ground urged was that Keating came to the city under a contract for $5000.

Orders received at St. Catharines to shut down the work along the Welland Canal have created a semi-panic among the employees. About 20 men have already been notified that their services will no longer be required.

A special train, consisting of 28 cars, will leave Kansas City, March 28th, for Edmonton via the Soo line, carrying settlers and their effects for the Canadian Northwest.

A Toronto dispatch says: A deputation from the senate of Toronto university waited on the government this evening and asked for additional aid to the university. They represented the necessity of the senate being provided with additional funds if it was to increase the equipment and maintain the teaching staff on a level with increased demands made upon it by reason of university federation. It was pointed out that there were but three courses for the trustees to pursue to secure more funds. One was to sell lands belonging to the university, which would be a great sacrifice at the present condition of real estate markets. Another was to increase fees 40 per cent.; this would seriously handicap the university and place it at a disadvantage as compared with McGill. The only means left was securing aid from the government. Sir Oliver Mowat told the deputation that he could not at present hold out any hope of such aid being extended and much regretted the necessity for such steps. He advised them to adopt the second alternative and raise the fees if funds were absolutely necessary.

Natural Monopolies and Workingmen.

In the North American Review, New York, March, Professor R. T. Ely, of the university of Wisconsin, addresses himself to the discussion of various undertakings which are monopolies in virtue of their own inherent properties. These are railways, telegraphs, telephones, canals, irrigation works, harbors, gas works, street car lines and the like. They have all come into existence within the present century, and their growth has been so marvellous that they are now representative of perhaps more than one-fourth of the wealth of our industrial civilization. Among the chief of the many evils flowing from these great monopolies are the secondary monopolies, which have originated in the favoritism of the railways and other great natural monopolies. This involves a great inequality of fortune, which is in itself an evil in a republic. It involves also the dependence of the rest of the community upon those who furnish services or commodities of the kind which fall under the designation "natural monopoly." In the time of our forefathers monopolies were largely political; now they are mainly economic, and economic monopolies are a menace to the public. As a measure of necessary reform Professor Ely advocates the nationalization of all natural monopolies, believing that this means would go a long way toward the abolition of special economic privileges—disposing, in fact, of the "social question." This is not socialism. A policy which leaves to private enterprise agriculture, manufactures and commerce is something quite different from a policy which leaves no field for independent private enterprise. To the socialist Professor Ely says: "Let us try this reform first."

Diamond Smuggling.

The proposed increase of duty on cut diamonds from 10 per cent to 30 per cent has produced considerable anxiety among the diamond importers of New York. There is nothing that a legitimate importer fears more than the smuggler, and there is no question in the minds of honest merchants that the additions to the tariff will largely increase the illegitimate importation of precious stones.

Under a tax of 10 per cent. the number of ingenious methods of bringing in diamonds without paying duty has from time to time awakened surprise. Some of the schemes employed are worthy of discussion.

One of the simplest devices is that of the hollow-heeled shoe. It is asserted that boots and shoes constructed so as to leave a a small vacant space in the heels are easily obtained in Europe, and that they are especially manufactured for the purpose of supplying smugglers with a means for escaping detection.

The porous plaster has often served as a means of secreting diamonds. When it is understood that $10,000 worth of diamonds or more can easily be enclosed in a paper parcel about as wide as this column, 1 1-2 inches high and about a quarter of an inch thick, it is easy to comprehend that such a package can be kept securely in place by means of an innocent but highly serviceable porous plaster.

One of the most ingenious methods ever employed was the use of a cake of soap, wherein a number of diamonds had been imbedded. It is highly probable that this plan would have proven successful had it not been that the officers of the government had received information that the inspected person had diamonds with him, and searched his effects so thoroughly that they examined even the gem-studded bit of soap. The wife of the smuggler hubed her spouse, and her plan was not less ingenious than that of her husband. Her hat was ornamented with bunches of grapes, which under ordinary circumstances would only have awakened the envy of other wearers of bonnets. Within the grapes were diamonds and fancy stones of great value.

Another smuggler was specially provided by Providence with smuggling device in the shape of a heavy covering of thick, bushy hair, which he arranged so that it stood up from his forehead like an impenetrable bush. Within this mass of heavy hair he deposited a goodly stock of diamonds, and succeeded for a time in escaping the vigilance of the custom house officials.

As these schemes have become known to the custom house authorities, the ingenuity of the smugglers has been more severely taxed. A recent discovery disclosed the following elaborate plan, which succeeded a great many times before it was discovered. Two smugglers operated in partnership. The first crossed the ocean, and before leaving the wharf reserved a return berth for a certain date. The date and the number of his berth was at once cabled to his accomplice in America. Having purchased his diamonds, in due time he returned to this country in accordance with the instructions previously cabled. No amount of examination resulted in finding any diamonds upon his person. Meanwhile, however, his partner had secured the same berth. When the day for sailing came, partner number two, accompanied by his family, entered the cabin, and abstracted from a hiding place the diamonds left there by his accomplice. This he handed to his tearful family, who, after bidding him good-bye, left the steamer unsuspected and brought the diamonds with them into the market. It took a long time to discover this scheme.

There are ingenious methods for defeating the revenue law, and how the detectives discover them is a natural question. There is no doubt that the majority of the smugglers are never detected. The unfortunates some times owe their ill-luck to enemies who warn the authorities, or to government spies aboard ship. A characteristic that often proves fatal to the smuggler is nervousness. Stationed at the foot of the bridge are two keen-eyed detectives, who carefully scan the features of every passenger. If they discover a sign of uneasiness, they watch the man who betrays it, and his effect are thoroughly searched. Often the offender passes the line of the first detectives and is about to step from the wharf when the last of the officers he must pass notices a look, a movement, or a sign that brings down upon the smuggler the hand of the law.—Jewelers' Weekly.

Mr. Astor and His Editors.

The Mascot, London, says: Few people were aware when Mr. Astor selected the eminent judge, Sir Douglas Straight, to become Lord Frederick Hamilton's co-editor of the Pall Mall Magazine that he had previously enjoyed considerable literary experience. Indeed, Sir Douglas only took to law after considerable experience in journalism. He was for a time, after leaving Harrow, one of the shining lights of the Glowworm. His intimate friend, Montague Williams, relates how, when crossing Waterloo Bridge one day, he saw Douglas Straight go up to two newsboys and soundly cuff their ears, their offense being that they had failed to call out the Glowworm in sufficiently stentorian tones. Sir Douglas sings one of the best comic songs in London, his favorite ballad being to the effect that "Angelina was very fond of soldiers." After the collapse of the Glowworm he took to law, and became a barrister, enjoying a large and lucrative practice until appointed a judge out in India. He is now retired from the Indian Civil Service with a pension of £10,000 a year and a title.

His associate editor, Lord Frederick Hamilton, is a good-looking younger brother of the Duke of Abercorn. He represented Manchester for a short time in Parliament, and served for several years in the diplomatic service, from which he resigned after spending twelve months at Buenos Ayres, his South American experience having the effect of disgusting him with the profession. The Pall Mall Magazine is uniformly original, vigorous, and entertaining, proving Mr. Astor's editors to be skilful members of the profession. Another thing is clearly shown—that Mr. Astor has mastered the difficult art of writing a short story, as well as that of constructing a novel.

"What's in a name?" Well, that depends. For instance, the name of "Ayer" is sufficient that Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a genuine, scientific blood-purifier, and not a sham, like so much that goes by the name of "sarsaparilla." Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the standard.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER IS THE BEST REMEDY FOR SPRAINS, BRUISES, SCALDS, BURNS & CUTS.

The Missouri River Going.

Sioux City Journal: The recent survey of the Missouri River under the direction of the United States geographical engineering department resulted in a discovery that the stream is undergoing a peculiar transformation. During the survey measurements were made of the volume of water passing between the banks at various points from Great Falls, Mont., to Sioux City. It was found that the volume at Great Falls measured 4,700 cubic feet per second, while at Fort Benton, twenty-five miles further down the river, the volume was but 4,331 cubic feet, a decrease of 455 cubic feet. Owing to the large number of tributaries emptying into the river between Fort Benton and Sioux City a gradual increase was noted, until at the latter point, where the final measurement was taken, a flow of 14,776 cubic feet per second was reached. In the opinion of some of the engineers engaged in the survey the decrease in the volume between Great Falls and Fort Benton explains the presence of that great subterranean body of water known as the South Dakota artesian basin. The discrepancy can only be accounted for by the presence of an outlet in the bed of the river somewhere between the points mentioned.

Directly below the upper cataract on the south bank of the river, about half way between the towns, is a large pool in which, if frequent visitors to the place can be believed, are to be found eyeless fish of the species said to inhabit subterranean water courses. In all probability the outlet, if one exists, is located at this point, the alleged presence of these fish tending to corroborate the theory. From here, if this surmise is correct, it would appear that an underground channel running in a southeasterly direction carries the water into a basin underlying a large area of South Dakota, thus forming a huge subterranean lake, which has recently been tapped by the numerous artesian wells. Another queer discovery is noted in connection with the survey just completed. In 1878 observations were taken in a similar manner, and, unless errors in calculation have been made, since that year there has been a decrease of fully 20 per cent. of the volume of water in the river. If no error has been made and the ratio of decrease continues, before years has passed the once majestic Missouri will have dwindled into an insignificant rivulet.

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Sunlight Soap has the LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD
Because it is THE BEST IN THE WORLD
And also because
Those who use it Find it will do what no other Soap can do.
For Laundry and Household, it is a positive comfort
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VICTORIA B.C.

IF YOUR TONGUE IS COATED YOU NEED THEM
ESELJAY'S LIVER LOZENGES.
They are not a cure all, but are the best medicine known for Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Pimples, Sallowness and all diseases arising from impure blood or sluggish liver.
25 CENTS A BOX.
Ask Your Druggist For Them.

Ladies,
Mother Green's Tansy Pills.
Used by thousands. Safe, Sure and Always Reliable. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES. From all Druggists or mailed, free from observation, on receipt of $1.00. Sealed particulars, 2 cents.
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For sale by Langley & Co., Druggists Victoria. m-w-Ad

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DUNN'S FRUIT SALINE
DELIGHTFULLY REFRESHING.
A safeguard against infectious diseases.
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LANGLEY & CO., Victoria, Agents for B.C.

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NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD RY.
ALL RAIL TO NELSON, B. C
The only through line to Nelson, Kaslo, Kootenay Lake and Slocan Points.
THROUGH TRAINS SEMI-WEEKLY.
Daily, except Sunday, between Spokane and Marcus.
7.00 a.m. Lv....SPOKANE....Ar. 5.30 p.m.
Commencing January 8, on Wednesdays and Saturdays trains will run through, arriving at Nelson at 5:40 p.m., making close connection with the steamer Nelson for Kaslo and all lake points, arriving at Kaslo at 9:00 p.m. same days. Returning passengers will leave lake points and Nelson on Tuesdays and Fridays, arriving at Spokane at 5:30 p.m. same days.

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Real Estate.
FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for city or suburban property, ranch 320 acres, 14 miles from Calgary, N.W.T.; 2 miles roads to property; 265 acres fenced; 30 acres bush; good black soil; Elbow river crosses property; 2 good springs; well served district; church, school, store, post-office, blacksmith shop, cheese factory, all within 1 and two miles. Price, $2,500.
250 ACRES, THREE-FOURTHS MILE from water front, good land, partly cleared; good house and stables; splendid location for fishing and shooting and boating; low price and good terms, or exchange partly for cash and city property.
80 ACRES, PARTLY CLEARED, WITH house and stable, close to railway station; a good chicken and fruit farm; cheap.
10 ACRE BLOCKS, GOOD LEVEL LAND, close to Saanichton railway station; $1000 and $1500, according to position; very easy terms and interest to parties buying to improve.
2 LOTS, 50x120 each, good land and close to good stream of water; $300.
THREE LOTS, 60x146 EACH, splendid position; close to Fowl Bay; good level land; a bargain; $2500, or single $250 each. Postoffice box 361.
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This extraordinary Rejuvenator is the most wonderful discovery of the age. It has been endorsed by the leading scientific men of Europe and America.

Hudyan is purely vegetable.
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Premature ness means impotency in the first stage. It is a symptom of seminal weakness and barrenness. It can be stopped in 20 days by the use of Hudyan.
The new discovery was made by the Specialists of the old famous Hudson Medical Institute. It is the strongest vitalizer made. It is very powerful, but harmless. Sold for $1.00 a package or 6 packages for $5.00 (plain sealed boxes). Written guarantee given for a cure. If you buy six boxes and are not entirely cured, six more will be sent to you free of all charge. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address
HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
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Gorsemanship.

"Land Registry Act."

Sections 1 and 2, Quatsino District.

A certificate of Indefeasible Title to the above property will be issued to Andrew R. Forbes on the 24th March, 1894, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to me in writing by some person claiming an estate or interest therein, or some part thereof.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Deputy Registrar General.
Land Registry Office, Victoria, 19th December, 1893. 121-3m

SNOWFLAKE FLOUR
For FAMILY Use
IS THE BEST.
Ask Your Grocer for it. Have no other.
Manufactured by
RED CROWN ROLLER MILLS,
ALBANY, OREGON.

VETERINARY.

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ARCHITECTS.

JNO. TEAGUE, ARCHITECT. Has removed to new offices corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue. fe20tf

MUSICAL.

GEO. W. FUGGLE, PIANOFORTE MAKER AND TUNER. Three years with Goodwin & Co. Orders left at factory, 76 Princess avenue; also at Jamieson's book store, next postoffice. Violins Mandolins and Guitars repaired. P. O. Box 422.

PIANO TUNING—Jas. Sheridan, room 7, Moody Block, cor. Yates and Broad Sts., under Imperial Photograph Gallery.

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PETER HANSEN, CITY SCAVENGER. Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders, and prices reasonable. Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets. Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. Telephone 184.

JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vancouver St.

SOCIETIES.

B. C. ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY. Meetings are held at 7.30 p.m., on the first Friday in every month, at the Pioneer Hall, Broad Street. The aims of the Society are the bringing together of Englishmen for their mutual benefit and the maintenance of the British Connection. JNO. J. AUSTIN, Secretary. ja13

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY. The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS. Court Vancouver No. 5755, A.O.F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Foresters' Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited. fe13 SIDNEY WILSON, Sec.

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communications the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner of Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. ja13 C. DUBOIS MASON, Secretary.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE No. 2, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. ja13 A. A. BROWN, Secretary.

COLUMBIA ROYAL ARCH Chapter, No. 120, G.R.S. Regular convocations held on the first Tuesday of every month, at Chapter Hall, Masonic Temple, Douglas street. Sojourning companions are cordially invited. R. H. SWINERTON, Scribe E. 5-19

FAR WEST LODGE, No. 1, Regular convention every Friday evening at Knights of Pythias Hall, Broad street. Sojourning Knight are cordially invited to attend. E. PFERDNER, K. of R. & S. oc18

ST. ANDREW'S & CALEDONIAN Society meets in their own hall, Blanchard st., in the first Friday in every month. All Scotchmen are invited to join. R. C. SMITH, Secretary.

QUEEN'S MARKET. L. GOODACRE. Government street, Victoria, B. C., wholesale and retail Butcher. Contractor by appointment to Her Majesty's Royal Navy.

A. & W. WILSON, PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS. Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 129.

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DR. A. C. WEST Surgeon Dentist, Office Rooms: 1, 2 & 3, Adelphi Block, Corner Yates and Government Sts., Victoria, B.C. Dr. West calls particular attention to the Chase Metallic Roof Plate, which is the best denture ever devised, and for which he is the sole licensee for B.C. Its points of superiority are—lightness, strength, conductivity, and perfect adaptation, thus giving it all the advantages of an all gold plate with none of its disadvantages, and at a price within the reach of all. To examine a specimen plate will convince at once the truth of the above assertions. All dental work performed carefully and skilfully. Teeth extracted absolutely without pain by the use of a local anaesthetic. my17-d-w

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John Mitchell, Market.
FRESH KILLED MUTTON— Fore Quarters, 6 1-2 cents per lb. Hind Quarters, 10 1-2 cents per lb. Free delivery. fe26-1m

$10 REWARD

Will be given to any person or persons giving such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons injuring or destroying the newly planted shade trees in Beacon Hill Park, or wilfully damaging other Corporation property in said Park.
By order,
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.
City Clerk's Office, 23rd January, 1894. 324

AMUSEMENTS.

Grand Concert
HANDEL'S MESSIAH.
St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church.
THURSDAY, March 22nd, 1894
At 8 p. m.

SOLOISTS:
SOPRANO—Mrs. McCandless, Miss Heathfield, Miss Jameson, Miss Hutcheson.
CONTRALTO .... Mrs. McCrady
TENOR .... Mr. J. B. Rushton
BASS .... Mr. Clement Rowlands
CHORUS .... Over Forty Voices
CONDUCTOR .... Mr. G. J. Burnett
ORGANIST .... Mr. J. W. Fisher

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Waitress. Balmoral Hotel. mar20-5t

WANTED—A girl to do light house work and mind one child. Apply 33 John St., Rock Bay, between 10 and 11. mar20-3t

WANTED—A house and parlor maid. Apply to Mrs. Ward, Highwood, Moss street, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m.

AGENTS make $5 a day. Greatest kitchen utensil ever invented. Retails 25cts. 2 to 6 sold in every house. Sample, postage paid, three cents. FORSHEE & McMAKIN, Cincinnati O.

WANTED—Pushing canvasser of good address. Liberal salary and expenses paid weekly; permanent position. Brown Bros. Co., Nurserymen, Portland, Ore. j6sm&w

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED by a young lady as companion. Address Q., box 154, Calgary postoffice. mar20-3t

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—House and lot on Pandora Ave. A bargain, $1,200. Apply to J. St. Clair Blackett, 74 Yates street. mar20-6t

FOR SALE CHEAP—Young horse, good driver. Apply to A. M. Bannerman, London Block, Johnson street. mar19-8t

FOR SALE CHEAP—Six roomed house; stable and large lot; all in good order; on tram line. Apply 54 Chatham street, Spring Ridge. mar 19-4t

LOT FOR SALE—Cor. South Turner and Niagara streets; 40x112. Apply R. D., Times office. mar3-tf

TO LET.

TO LEASE—Ten acres of land adjoining the city boundaries will be leased for a term of years in consideration of the provincial taxes being paid and the land cultivated. Apply Morrow, Holland & Co., 44 Broad street.

ONE OR TWO first-class bedrooms to let at Miss McCandlish's, 63 Superior Street, James Bay. fe19

TO LET—Or for sale, a new house, with 5 acres of land, about three and a half miles from post-office. Apply Alan S. Dumbleton, 51 Langley St. fe27-tf

TO LET OR LEASE—Hotel with 20 rooms and saloon license, bar and bar-fixtures complete; central location. Apply 16 Trounce avenue. j3-tf

LOST OR FOUND.

$10 REWARD—Strayed, on the 11th inst., from the Belmont Farm, Esquimalt District, a collie dog; color: sable, with white chest, white frill round the neck, and white tip to tail. Anyone returning same will receive the above reward. R. Stuart, box 317, Victoria. mar14-6t

MISCELLANEOUS

HOUSE WANTED—Within about half a mile of the Postoffice; 7 or 8 rooms; must be comfortable, with modern conveniences, etc. Address, giving particulars and stating rent expected, to "Visitor," Times office. mar 16-1w

LADIES, now is the time to start house-cleaning, have your carpets cleaned and laid, mattresses, lounges, etc., repaired at the lowest prices. Apply to W. Smith, care of Erskine, Wall & Co. Orders promptly attended to. fe26-1m

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BEACON HILL PARK.
(LATE CORRIG COLLEGE.)

The Leading Day and Boarding College for Boys north of San Francisco. Modern and fully equipped college buildings, fronting on the Park and Straits.

First-class Teaching Faculty—British University Graduates. University, Professional, Commercial and Modern Courses.

Reasonable fees. Cricket, football swimming, athletics, etc. For spring term entrance apply
PRINCIPAL J. W. CHURCH, M.A.
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Flesh, Muscle and Bone.
Sold by all Grocers and Druggists. Prepared by The Johnston Fluid Beef Co., Montreal.

✚ Gilt Edge Hams
✚ And Dried Beef
R. H. JAMESON, - 33 Fort Street.

JOSEPH SEARS,
Painter, Glazier, Paper Hanger
Dealer in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Glass, Etc.
114 Yates Street.

NOTICE

The public is notified that my office will be closed until Monday, the 26th instant.
A. R. BAKER, D.D.S.
mar 20-2t

B. C. Pioneer Society.
NOTICE.

At the next regular monthly meeting of the Society, on Wednesday, the 4th of April, 1894, a motion proposing to fix a day for decorating graves of pioneers of British Columbia will be considered. Full attendance of members is requested. By order.
ALLAN GRAHAM, President.
Victoria March 15, 1894.

THE DAILY TIMES

Published every afternoon except Sunday by the Victoria Times Printing and Publishing Company, Limited; At No. 37 Yates street, near Government, Victoria, B. C.

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The Daily Times.

PROVINCIAL CONTRASTS.

Probably with the object of drawing attention away from the condition into which British Columbia's finances have been brought, the Colonist joins the Conservative papers in Ontario in an attempt to make light of the Ontario surplus. The treasurer of that province in his budget speech claimed that the province had in hand at the end of 1893 an actual surplus of $6,135,000, after meeting all liabilities payable at present. This amount is made up of $4,656,000 due by the Dominion government under the arrangement regarding the affairs of the old province of Canada, about $1,000,000 cash in the bank, and about $500,000 due from municipalities for advances under the drainage act. The Ontario opposition has two ways of attacking this surplus. One is to declare that the sum due by the Dominion should not be considered "surplus" at all, and the other is to assert that the province has a liability in the shape of railway aid certificates and annuities which would more than wipe out the remaining $1,500,000, leaving a deficit. The Colonist slightly improves on this by hinting that the amount due by the Dominion is altogether uncertain and may not be so great as the Ontario treasurer estimates. It is the fact that the province and the Dominion have a dispute over the amount due, but the dispute involves only the comparatively small sum of $131,376, which the Dominion government insists Ontario owes as interest. That is hardly worth taking into account when the Dominion actually acknowledges a balance due of over $4,400,000. As to whether the treasurer is warranted in looking on this debt due from the Dominion as "surplus" in the same sense as cash in the bank would be, there may be an honest difference of opinion, but it looks to us that an asset which can be promptly realized upon at any time is fairly treated in that way.

Here comes in the funny part of the Ontario opposition's contention, which is adopted by the Colonist, namely, that the railway aid certificates and annuities should be counted as a present liability, though the amount due from the Dominion should not be counted as "surplus." These certificates and annuities are not immediately payable, but are to fall due at various dates in the next 30 years. Their present value, if capitalized would amount to $2,241,860. But the province last year received in interest from its Dominion trust funds and its special surplus investments the sum of $300,000, which sum, if capitalized, would give $7,500,000. It is surely fair to capitalize the asset as well as the liability, and it is clear that if this is done the surplus will appear even larger than it is set down. It is therefore plain that the Ontario opposition's attack on the surplus is futile, from its own point of view. But this is not all. In estimating the surplus the government takes into account only the sums we have mentioned. If the railway aid liability is to be treated in the way contended for by the opposition the government would be justified in arraying all the other assets of the province against it. These are, as enumerated by Treasurer Harcourt:—(1) the valuable public buildings erected and owned by the province; (2) the site of the old parliament buildings, valued at $500,000, and the parcel of 21 acres in the city of Toronto known as the asylum farm, valued at $150,000; (3) unpaid purchase moneys on sales of crown lands to the amount of $800,000; (4) the outstanding timber on a great extent of territory; (5) unsold crown lands, including mineral lands; (6) a yearly subsidy of $1,196,000 guaranteed in perpetuity from the Dominion under the B.N.A. act, and a further amount of $142,000 a year granted for all time under the Dominion act of 1894. What does the railway aid liability appear when placed opposite all these assets?

Unfortunately for this province, its affairs present a very striking contrast to those of Ontario. The latter has secured fine parliament buildings without incurring one cent of public debt, while we have borrowed money to build ours, and will have to borrow more before they are completed. Ontaro is the happy possessor of a surplus in cash and convertible assets, while British Columbia has a debt which must be considered heavy in proportion to its population. All the money borrowed by our government has disappeared, much of it being squandered, and in addition sums that should have been treated as trust funds have been paid out on current account. Not only has the prospective revenue been wholly pledged but expenditures have been voted that can only be met by borrowing more money or raising the rate of taxation. We are afraid the government organ does its masters no service when it calls its readers' attention to the state of Ontario's finances.

STREET LIGHTING.

The adoption of the electric light by-law by a vote of three to one is an evidence that the people are awakening to the necessities of the situation. It is also a protest, effective and complete, against the presumptuous attempt of a private interest to defeat the well-understood wishes of the public. Public control of natural monopolies is right and proper, and if it does not in every instance work out economically it is on the whole in the best interests of the community. When a public privilege, such as a monopoly of street transportation or street lighting, is given to a private company, a combine is created that will not be slow to fleece the people if an opportunity offers. Had the electors of Victoria listened to the blandishments of the tramway people and defeated the by-law, the next step would have been to turn over to this ambitious company a right to provide light for the streets of the city as exclusive as that company practically enjoys to line the streets with its railway tracks and carry passengers on the highways. The people will not sanction any more monopolies of that kind. They believe they can select men who will manage these affairs as well as the directors of a private institution, and they know that they can kick them out whenever they show incompetency, which they cannot do in the case of a private monopoly. The majority would not have been so large, we feel certain, had the report not gone out that interested parties were personally working against the by-law. Ald. Munn, the chairman of the electric light committee, is to be congratulated on the success of his efforts. No doubt he will see to it that the expenditure authorized yesterday is carried out in such a manner as to produce the very best results.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The present discussion of the Chinese question by correspondents is interesting to many, no doubt, for the writers speak from many years' experience in China and from standpoints as wide as the poles asunder. Capt. Robertson and Mr. Colman ought to be able to enlighten us on this burning question, and if they will permit a suggestion at this stage of the controversy, we would recommend a strict adherence to the text. It is possible, on the Chinese as on any other question, where the writers are enthusiasts and therefore likely to be carried away with the subject, for communications to become too diffusive and too highly spiced, with references that have no special bearing on the real points at issue. The real merits of the dispute are then in danger of being lost sight of.

The Toronto Evening News asserts that Hon. Mr. Fraser, who recently resigned the Public Works portfolio in the Mowat cabinet, threatens to issue a manifesto against the government unless it secures the defeat of Mr. Conmee's bill to introduce the ballot in separate school elections. It is hardly probable that Mr. Fraser has made any such threat, though he is opposed to the bill. There are, it seems, troubles in the New Brunswick government, for Mr. Connell has resigned his portfolio there, because he could not agree with the policy favored by his colleagues.

William Waldorf Astor seems to be climbing steadily to the height which his ambition has in view. He publishes a newspaper in London which takes the extreme Conservative and aristocratic view of things political, wherefore he has gained the esteem and gratitude of the "upper classes." Now he has become a member of the Carleton club, the social centre of the Conservative party, which has so far excluded all but Englishmen who were good members of that party. Mr. Astor will next attempt to blossom forth as a Conservative member of parliament of the most aristocratic tendencies, as befit a former resident of democratic America.

A Woman Skipper.

The incursion of women into various fields goes on apace, and the world has now become accustomed to the idea of feminine doctors, lawyers, dentists, golf players and lecturers. The only new thing that woman has done of late is the application of the wife of a prominent New Yorker a few days ago to membership in the New York Yacht club on the grounds that she was the skipper of her own yacht, plays the cook and cabin boy, spliced the main brace without asking permission from any human being on board, and paid her own crew with her own money. She has sailed the yacht from New Rochelle to Buzzards bay, understood navigation, wore a yachting cap on Broadway, and claimed that she had as good a right to be a member of the yacht club as any other tar who had been admitted. It is an evidence of the extraordinary away which woman has obtained at this end of the century that the application of this lady, who is in everything except sex extremely desirable, threw the club into a panic from which it has not yet recovered.

PREYED UPON SOCIETY.

A Clever English Cheat Who Flourished in the States.

New York, March 21.—The Times says an individual who registered at the Hotel Waldorf recently as Norman Lagrange, lieutenant-colonel of the Queen's Guards, retired, with a residence in Portland square, London, but who was forced to vacate his swell apartments last Friday for not being able to pay his hotel bill, is probably none other than William Griffis, alias William Griffith, alias William Saville, alias Lord Ashburton, alias Griffin, alias Graham, alias Charles W. Robart, alias St. Elmor, alias St. Elmo, alias a dozen other high-sounding names, a daring swindler and companion of forgers.

Lagrange was evidently getting ready for another coup. While he was living at the Waldorf he dressed very handsomely, entertained lavishly and spent money freely. He was visited by some of the best known and most respectable men in the city, and was entertained by several of them at dinner in return for the courtesies received from the dashing retired officer. In this way he was building up a list of acquaintances who would be serviceable when the time came for him to begin his swindling operations.

Griffis is said to have been born in Torquay, Devonshire, Eng. He came to the United States about 12 years ago. At that time forged English bank notes were being circulated in amounts ranging from £20 to £25. Griffis, under the name of Saville, purchased a number of diamonds from Thomas Kirkpatrick, a diamond dealer at 945 Broadway, paid for them with some of the forged notes, was traced to Chicago and St. Louis and finally appeared in Denver and was arrested there on the receipt of a dispatch from a New York detective, asking that he be held for the theft of diamonds from Mr. Kirkpatrick. The Denver detectives found the diamonds on the persons of Saville and the woman whom he called his wife. They took the diamonds, but neither returned them to Kirkpatrick nor held Saville.

He left Denver in company with a detective, who helped pass the forged Bank of England notes, and shared the profits. At Cheyenne, Saville passed $2000 in worthless notes at a bank. He went to San Francisco where he put up at the Baldwin house, under the name of Lord Ashburton, and he was later arrested there by Captain I. W. Lees, chief of detectives. A large number of the forged English notes were found on his person. Saville was tried, convicted and sentenced to seven years at San Quentin. He served his full term.

On his release it is said he married a young lady of respectable family in San Francisco, and by her had one child. At this time he was apparently in the last stages of consumption and on his promise to leave the country, and return to England to die, he was allowed to go and did leave for England. Later on it was currently reported he was dead.

A few years ago he was seen at a road house on the outskirts of Chicago in company with "Handsome Dan" Murphy, a sporting man from Boston. He was introduced to W. A. Pinkerton there as William Griffith. Mr. Pinkerton charged him with being Saville. He admitted it. He said he was "all right" and was then living a "square life" and was working for the Underhay Oil Company, 275 Franklin street, Boston, selling oil on commission. This proved to be true.

Towards the latter part of 1890 his connection with the Underhay Oil Company was severed, and it is understood that he then went to Australia, where he got together quite an amount of money. He is said to have paid the expenses of the John L. Sullivan party on their way to San Francisco, as they had become stranded. About the summer of 1891 he went to Minneapolis under the name of Charles W. Robart and opened an office at 540 Lumber Exchange. He associated with the best business men of Minneapolis and used the names of a large number of them as references. He lived with his wife and child at the Waverley Hotel and also at the Holmes House. It is said that he swindled at least half a dozen business men in sums ranging from $500 to $4000. He fled from there to Chicago, and a warrant was issued for his arrest in Minneapolis.

After leaving Chicago, he went to England, and in London represented himself as one of the chief owners of the Standard Oil Company, under the name of St. Elmer, or Elmo, and swindled right and left. He had quite an extensive knowledge of the company, and could talk for hours intelligently on the subject. His style of doing business in London was generally to announce that he wanted a business man to handle an option on oil, which option was said to be worth from $5000 to $10,000. After this worthless piece of paper had been passed, he found it easy to get money. After victimizing a large number of men in London he fled.

Lillian Russell and Henry Irving.

New Haven, Conn., March 20.—How near Lillian Russell came to being the guest of Henry Irving from New York to Boston on the latter's special train last Sunday is a secret which has just been revealed. Mr. Irving and his company were arranging to leave for Boston. The Lillian Russell company was to leave the same day, and Mr. Irving, hearing this, and with an eye to economy, decided to have his manager see Messrs. Canary and Lederer and arrange for the two companies to travel together. The manager made his way to the Casino office immediately. After laying the matter before the managers he called on the star herself. Miss Russell quietly listened to the proposal made by Mr. Irving's manager, then after carefully considering the subject, she shook her head and said:

"No, I do not care to travel with Mr. Henry Irving. I am an American and prefer to go on a train with my own company. Present my compliments to Mr. Irving and tell him I decline to go on his special."

The prima donna's remarks were accompanied with an echo about "English snobs," which caused Mr. Irving's manager to make his retreat. So Irving left New York with his company by special train during the afternoon and Miss Russell had two cars attached to the "Gilt Edge Express" for her company, while she and her husband, Perugini, occupied seats in the drawing-room of the same train.

The Austrian Poor-Law System.

In an interesting article on this subject in The Charities Review, New York, February, the author, Edith Sellers, tells us that the Austrian poor law system differs widely from that in force in any other country. Whereas, elsewhere, poverty is regarded officially as a crime and dealt with accordingly, in the eastern empire it is held to be simply a misfortune. In the eyes of Western legislators, the destitute, whether little children, strong men or infirm old people, are all on the same level. By their laws, the same treatment is meted out, in the hour of need, to sturdy beggars and loafing vagabonds as to industrious men and women whose life has been one long fierce struggle to keep the wolf from the door. Austrian statesmen, however, hold different views, both as to expediency and humanity. They classify their poor most carefully, for they maintain, and with some show of reason, that it would be just as absurd to club together all criminals—libelers, thieves and dynamiters—as all paupers. They even discriminate in the use of the word pauper, reserving it exclusively for able-bodied men and women. Throughout the empire the young who have no relatives to support them are the adopted children of the state; the aged destitute are its wornout industrial pensioners, and the whole population would be horrified and indignant at the thought of treating either of them as paupers. Vienna boasts, and not without reason, that it takes better care of its destitute children than any city in the world. They are never brought into contact with paupers, and the greatest care is taken to prevent any stigma being attached to them on account of their friendless condition. If under ten, they are generally boarded out with well-to-do peasants, who must undertake to care for them as if they were their own sons and daughters, and the official guardians see that they do so. As the children grow older they are placed in training schools where the boys are fitted for some useful department of skilled labor and the girls for housework, special training being imparted to those who display special aptitudes. The average cost in an orphanage is 79.96 kreutzers a day—say 32 cents. With regard to the aged and infirm, the Viennese poor laws are essentially humane in character. Not only are the poor people well-tended, well-fed, and well-clothed; but their feelings, tastes, are carefully consulted. More than a hundred years ago, the Emperor Joseph proclaimed the principle, "Old age relief is a right, not a charity." By this law any person who has completed his sixtieth year, and was without means of support, might claim an annuity equal to one-third of the average yearly wages he has received.

Style in Jewelry.

The Jewelers' Review gives the following as the latest ideas in fashioned gold and silver:

Old-fashioned hour glasses just at present are mounted with a silver deposit.

A useful desk accessory is a combination rubber eraser and bristle brush mounted in chased silver.

The use of unicorns, lions and other animals in the make up of fancy jeweled pieces of family crests is very marked.

An acorn whose kernel is formed of a large pearl set in a shell of tinted gold is a beautiful new design in scarf-pins.

Lorgnettes in chased silver are being made in large quantities, and are apparently gaining in popularity over carved tortoise.

Bohemian garnets are widely in demand as a ring setting. They show up to the best advantage when used to form the petals of flowers.

Taper candlesticks, in chased silver, the holder for the candle and the pedestal being formed of broken eggshells, are Easter appearances.

A severely simple and tasteful umbrella handle in silver is formed of two branches of hazle twisted from the bough and making a circular bow.

Fob chains with either large or small links executed alternately in silver and gold, with large charms mounted with carved onyx and cameo are again bounding into favor.

An appropriate Easter favor is a calla lily vase for cut flowers, executed in silver. The flower proper is the receptacle, the twisted stalk forming the pedestal.

A fashionable craze for the antiquated is still rampant. Various pieces of jewelry to meet this fad are being produced after the sixteenth and seventeenth century designs.

A little slab of gold carved to represent an artist's palette, the colors being symbolized by a setting of emeralds and sapphires, makes an attractive scarf-pin.

Changes His Skin.

A colored man named William Rodney has been discovered at Port Huron, Mich., who changes his color from black to white and then back again to black once in about three years. Rodney was born in slavery on the border of Arkansas and Missouri. He is fifty-eight years old and is a full-blooded negro. In early life he ran away and skipped to Canada. He was then a typical black African, with thick lips, broad nose and woolly hair. Twelve years ago his skin began to bleach until his whole body, with the exception of his kneecaps and a few spots on his face and ears, became as white as the fairest white man. The largest spots of dark skin are about the size of postage stamps, and adorn his nose and cheeks, ending with a few sprinklings and what looks like freckles on his neck and ears. These spots, about once every three years, turn perfectly white and then gradually change to a coffee brown. He has been in the charcoal and whitewash business for a number of years. His case has baffled the doctors, who have made a careful examination of him. He can give no cause for the change. He eats, sleeps and works as does any other laborer. A noticeable thing about his bleaching is that his hands are not even tanned. They are as white as the rest of his body.—St. Louis Dispatch.

Rubies May be Cheap.

This is the story that a retail jeweler on Broadway tells, says the New York Sun: "A man came in here the other morning and took out a magnificent stone, which he put on the counter and asked me what I thought of it. Well, I thought it was a ruby worth about $700 or $800. The color was a deep pigeon's blood, and while the magnifier showed little specs like bubbles in the stone, they didn't interfere with its transparency or brightness. 'What's it worth?' said I. 'Sixty dollars a carat,' said he. I looked at him in amazement. 'Then it's paste,' said I. 'Not a bit of it,' said he. I tested it for hardness, and it was all right. Then the man explained that, while it was a real ruby, it was produced by artificial means. A French chemist made it. Very few of these stones have come to this country so far, and in most of those that have there was no material that could be used for jewelry, the crystals were so small. This puts a different phase on the business."

Artificial crystallization of alum was accomplished several years ago. The color in the resulting mineral was superb, but the individual crystals were so minute that a microscope was needed to distinguish their angles. They were united to their bases by a crust of amorphous alumina, and sparkled like tiny red stars wherever the light played across them. The natural ruby doubtless took years, and very likely, centuries, to form. The chemical ruby, which is precisely the same as the natural ruby, is made in a few weeks. It is almost pure alumina.

Use Gibbon's Toothache gum, sold druggists.

NEW WALL PAPER AT W. J. MELLORS, 76, 78 & 65 Fort Street. Telephone 406.

Elegant Toilet Soaps

HELIOTROPE OATMEAL

35c. a cake; 50c. a box (3 cakes). See our window.

Cochrane & Munn, Druggists, Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

BRIEF LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—The Golf club will hold a general meeting on Friday night.

—Christy bread knives at Fox's. Easy cutting and no crumbs.

—Guaranteed razors and outfits at Fox's, 78 Government street.

—The funeral of the late James William Bland took place this afternoon.

—The final rehearsal of the Messiah will take place at 8 o'clock this evening.

—The City of Kingston now connects with the Port Townsend Southern railway.

—A general meeting of the supporters of the local government will be held in Institute hall to-night.

—A court of revision for North Cowichan municipality is to be held at Duncan on the morning of April 21.

—You must consider the health of the children, then have your walls covered with the non-poisonous papers obtainable at Weiler Bros.

It is easily understood why Weiler Bros. keep up their reputation, for they meet the demand of the public in supplying the very latest and best in their great variety stock.

—The lecture given by Postmaster Noah Shakespeare at Centennial Methodist church last night was well attended. It was in aid of the Sunday school and a very fair sum was realized.

—The funeral of the late Alice Louise, second daughter of T. W. Carter took place this afternoon and was largely attended by her friends and school mates. The deceased was a native of Victoria aged 15 years.

—There is to be a minstrel show in the lecture room of Central church to-night. The stage has been very prettily decorated, and it is said that the boys in the company have some very good jokes ready for the evening.

—A full rehearsal of Mikado with the orchestra will take place at the Victoria theatre this evening. Every one in the cast is expected to be present. It is said that the various charities of the city will share the proceeds of the production.

—At a meeting at Vancouver on Sunday the Mainland Steamshipman's Protective and Benevolent Association adopted resolutions deploring the death of George Harcourt, a brother who was drowned in mid ocean off the Starbuck, and Carl Johnson who was lost on the Estelle.

Preparations for the James Bay Athletic Association's ball on Wednesday next go steadily forward and there is every assurance that the affair will be a big success. A competent ladies' auxiliary has been organized and a good supper will be provided. The tickets have been placed at $2.50.

—The sale of seats for the Carleton opera company opens at Jamieson's bookstore to-morrow (Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. The company play here on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, March 29th, 30th, and 31st, producing "Dorothy" on Thursday, "Nanon" on Friday, "Chimes of Normandy," Saturday matinee, and "Fra Diavolo," Saturday night.

—The teachers and pupils of the high school who enrolled as members of the Botanical club of Canada, yesterday organized a local association to be known as the Victoria High School Botanical Club. The officers are: President, A. J. Pineo, B.A.; Secretary, Miss A. D. Cameron; Assistant-Secretary, Miss M. C. Maclean. All members of the Canadian club will be welcome to join the new club on its excursions and meetings.

—The concert in aid of Victoria West Methodist church in Fairall's Hall last night was well attended and the programme rendered was an excellent one. Mayor Teague presided and the programme was as follows: Piano solo, Miss Le Page; song, J. G. Brown; song, G. F. Watson; vocal duet, Messrs. Brown and Firth; address, Rev. Solomon Cleaver; song, H. Firth; recitation, Miss Dunington; songs, Miss Humber, F. Richardson and Miss Anderson.

—This afternoon the W.C.T.U. hold a sale of work in aid of the Refuge Home. At eight in the evening a very interesting concert will be given, Rev. S. Cleaver taking the chair. The [illegible] phonetic spelling is the first of the kind held in Victoria. Ladies and gentlemen of all ages will again take their places as school children and be shown how little after all they know of this new fashioned method of spelling. A very large medal has been given by a young gentleman which is to be presented to the worst phonetic speller. Solos, duetts, recitations, addresses and instrumental music will form the evening's programme.

—A large assortment of goods at half price, by order of the assignees, at Johnston & Co., book store.

—Nicholles & Renouf, hardware merchants, come to the front "with prices to suit the times"—a sermon in a sentence.

—A further contingent of the royal marine artillery is to proceed from Portsmouth, England, to take part in the erection of fortifications at Esquimalt.

—No remedy has ever before, in so short a time, sprung into such universal favor and demand as Atwood's cough cure, which undoubtedly has no equal. For sale by all medicine dealers.

—The jury in the case of Adolph Krug, ex-city treasurer of Seattle, yesterday returned a verdict of guilty to the charge of misappropriating the city's funds. The limit of the law is ten years.

—To prevent mistakes the Paragon Oil company have decided to supply Paragon oil only in the Paragon can. This oil took first prize at the World's fair. The second prize oil, namely Pratt's oil, will be supplied in the square can bearing government seal.

—The steamer Danube sailed for the north last night with the following passengers: Mr. and Mrs. Brewster, H. Kirkland and wife, W. Nicholson and wife, J. Clayton, J. G. Hide, D. O. Lewis, Thomas Piper, R. Draney, J. Hood, Miss Nightingale, W. L. Conyers, W. B. Skinland, Indian Agent A. W. Vowell, and Mrs. Hazleton.

—There will be a meeting of the council some day this week. It was decided at the last meeting to hold a session this week on the hospital aid matter. The doctors who have objections to Jubilee Hospital and in fact who are interested or concerned on either side will be asked to be present. It is quite probable that a majority of the council will hold out for the things insisted upon by the committee, despite the fact that all do not agree with their report in every respect.

—Dr. A. R. Baker and Miss Ethelda Oldershaw, eldest daughter of Alfred Oldershaw, were married last evening. The ceremony was performed in Victoria West hall in the presence of about one hundred friends of the couple. Rev. S. Cleaver performed the ceremony. Misses Jennie Semple, Viola Semple and Mamie McNaughton attended the bride, while George Stelly was the groomsman. A splendid supper followed the ceremony, and then dancing was indulged in until a late hour. Dr. and Mrs. Baker left for Portland this morning on a short trip.

—A very pretty wedding took place this afternoon at the residence of Geo. Mesher, Work Estate. The couple directly interested in the affair were Miss Alice, fourth daughter of Mr. Mesher, and Albert Wylde, the second son of the late Captain Wylde. The nuptial knot was tied by the Rev. P. Jenns in the presence of a number of friends and relatives of the bride. Mr. Wylde was supported by B. Haigh, and Miss E. A. Mesher acted as bridesmaid for her sister. The wedding presents were handsome and numerous. Mr. and Mrs. Wylde leave this evening for the east, where they will spend their honeymoon.

—It took two hours to hear the cases of James Chickens, charged with the larceny of a blanket and padlock from Frederick Gilmore, and Frederick Gilmore and John Dutton charged with attempting to supply and conniving at supplying liquor to Indians. On Monday Gilmore got 50 cents from Jimmy to buy whiskey with, who gave it to Dutton, who kept it. Jimmy, when he found he could get neither whiskey or money, took the blanket and padlock for satisfaction. The case of thieft could not be made out against Jimmy, and there was not evidence enough on the other case. Magistrate Macrae said he had no doubt of the guilt of Gilmore and Dutton, gave them a good lecture and warned them that if they came before him again they would be severely dealt with.

—A dispatch from Lindsay, Ont., says: "Fenelon Falls was terrorized on Sunday by Christopher Brandon, son of a well known man, John Brandon. He had been in British Columbia five years, and lately returned. He was usually quiet and peaceful, but showing signs of insanity. On Sunday morning he went to the Methodist church and walked up to the pulpit and told the minister quietly that he wanted to preach. The minister persuaded him to sit down and remain quiet. He did so and walked out with the congregation. Later he broke a window in a hardware store, entered and smashed a show case and took a number of revolvers and a good supply of cartridges and walked out on the front street, where he commenced firing at random. He shot through several plate glass windows and broke in the front of Burgoyne's store. He ran the town for a time, citizens wisely keeping out of range. Finally he was arrested after shooting Constable Nevison in the leg."

—Columbia lodge, No. 2, I. O. O. F., will initiate a candidate this evening.

—Mrs. Petit begs to thank all those who so generously contributed towards her subscription.

—The steamer Premier left Vancouver at 1:20 o'clock to-day. She connected with the express.

—The Maternity Home has been removed from No. 10 Blanchard street to 199 Johnson street.

—The loss of the schooner Storm King at the Shumagin islands in January is reported by the Mexico. She was valued at $600.

—The provincial launch Eileen is back from the north, where she has been for nearly four months past. She was at Comox most of the time.

—Frank Ewerwine, an old Austrian, suffering from a bad attack of rheumatism, was taken to the Jubilee hospital from his place on Burnside road by the provincial police last night.

—An understanding satisfactory to all concerned has been arrived between Henry Saunders and his creditors. Mr. Saunders will act as manager of the grocery establishment on Johnson street for the trustees of the estate.

—On Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock there will be a public test of the Taylor Hydraulic stump puller on the Gorge road near Frank Adams' house. The machine was taken out there this morning and two great stumps were removed in about 20 minutes.

—Perseverance lodge, No. 1, I.O.G.T., held their usual weekly meeting in Temperance hall, Pandora avenue, last evening, when an impromptu programme was rendered, Triumph lodge, of Esquimalt, having failed to keep their appointment. Refreshments were served. The juvenile lodge, which meets every Tuesday afternoon at four o'clock, is progressing, 26 members being enrolled.

—The Single Tax club has been advised that Louis F. Post will be in the province from May 23 to June 3. He will lecture here under the auspices of the club, and a committee to receive him and arrange for the lecture was named at the meeting of the club last evening. It is composed of Messrs. Howell, Cohen, Sangster, Cameron and Tulloch. There will probably be two lectures one of them free.

—A look-out is being kept for Frank Adams, who for seven or eight months past has been foreman of construction work on the Victoria & Sidney railway. He stole a blank time check from Samuel Rounding, the time keeper, and filling it out to show that a balance of $52 was due him, he forged the time keeper's name to it and palmed it off on a well known hotelkeeper. Adams is believed to have left the country, but if he has not he will be arrested. He recently drew his pay and went on a spree, and it is believed that the forgery was decided on and executed while he was drunk.

—Teachers and those interested in school matters will await with interest the report of the committee appointed to re-investigate the Ross dismissal case. It was brought out at the last trustee meeting that Mr. Ross was dismissed through reports from the principal and teachers in rooms adjoining Mr. Ross' department. Trustee Lovell stated at the late board meeting that Principal Netherby had been continuously reporting bad order and discipline in this room, while Chairman Hayward stated that when the committee reported they produced evidence from the teachers in the adjoining rooms. Mr. Ross will now have an opportunity of producing evidence to refute these statements. The board decided that the case should be reopened because Mr. Ross had not been given an opportunity to put in any defence.

Law Intelligence.

Mr. Justice Walkem in the supreme court chambers this morning heard the following applications:—

Croasdaile v. Hall—Barnard for the defendant obtained an order extending the time for an appeal from an order of a judge in chambers.

Wolley v. Lowenberg, Harris & Co.—Cassidy for the defendants applied for an order for the examination, de bene esse, of Charles E. Pooley. Crease (Bodwell & Irving) for the plaintiff contra. Order made.

Killey Beckett Co., v. S. L. Kelly & Co.—Aikman for the plaintiffs applied for an order for the examination for discovery of S. L. Kelly. Luxton for the defendants contra. Order made.

Marine.

The little American schooner Ward was saved from going ashore at Cadboro bay on Sunday by the tug Alert. Nearly all her sails were carried away.

The sealer Oscar and Hattie had a very rough passage across to Yokohama and was so badly damaged that she had to dock at Tokio.

Nothing further toward floating the barkentine Wrestler will be done for several days.

The British ship Astoria on the way from England has been chartered to load at Hastings.

The Thermopylae will load lumber at Moodyville.

The steamship Arawa left Sydney on March 17. She had 30 saloon and 40 steerage passengers and 25 tons of miscellaneous freight from Sydney for Victoria. She will arrive here about April 8.

Incoming Passengers.

San Francisco, March 21.—Passengers by the steamship Walla Walla, which sailed to-day for Victoria, are: G. A. Jordan and wife, W. McKerrow, A. O. Humber, Miss M. Gordon, H. Doyle, John Benson and wife, J. Simpson, Miss Gordon, Miss Brown, Mrs. Phillips, J. C. Clemen, wife and daughter, James F. Fell.

It is not what its proprietors say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story of its merit. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures.

A-DOZEN-BABIES For $4.

Cabinet Size and Best Finish at SKENE LOWE'S, Government Street.

Political Organization.

The Victoria political organization should not deprive the public of the opportunity of attending the meeting to be held this evening in the Institute hall. It is true that membership tickets, which cost but 25 cents, have been freely distributed, but there are many who would willingly pay $1 to see the fun, who could not obtain a ticket. Fun there will be without doubt. The two or three factions in the organization are more bitterly opposed to one another than the opposition and the government are. At this evening's meeting it is intended to decide who the government's candidates are to be, and it is on this point that the factions are waging war against one another. They have about decided that they would like to have Messrs. Turner and Rithet as candidates, if those gentlemen will consent to run, but as to who the other two shall be they are divided. The most prominent candidates for the third and fourth places on the ticket are Captain John Irving, W. H. Ellis and H. D. Helmcken. The friends of each of these three gentlemen are anxious that their candidates shall have a place on the ticket. With this object in view tickets have been freely sold and distributed among those who are likely to vote for each prospective candidate. Most of the 'longshoremen along the wharves are the possessors of tickets. When the speakers for the various candidates commence work this evening they will have a "large and enthusiastic audience." It is likely to beat any New York ward meeting.

We Want You

To see our $6, $8, and $10 men's tweed suits and our boy's $1, $1.50, and $2 suits. Russell & McDonald's clearing out sale of clothing, opposite the Iron church, Douglas street.

American.

Washington, D.C., March 10.—The president to-day transmitted to senate all information in his possession regarding the Bluefields, Nicaragua, incident, and the landing of British troops. There was nothing startling in the correspondence.

SAVE Money! Time! Labor!

—BY USING—

THE H. & K.

Self Cleansing Plate Polishing Cloth

NO PLATE POWDER NECESSARY.

The cloths are chemically prepared and will not injure the finest ware.
Used by the best families in Great Britain for polishing silver and plated ware.
The cloths will last for months and retain their polishing properties to the end. The best thing ever introduced for polishing silver and plated ware.
Price 20 cents per cloth, or three cloths for 50 cents.
For sale at—

SEHL-HASTIE-ERSKINE CO., and WEILER BROS., VICTORIA, B. C.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY COMPANY.

GOOD FRIDAY, March 23, 1894,

—AND—

EASTER SUNDAY & MONDAY, March 25th and 26th,

EXCURSION RATES

Return tickets will be sold at Excursion Rates (a fare and a quarter) good from Friday morning, March 23, up to and including Monday, March 26.

In addition to the regular train service, SPECIAL AFTERNOON TRAINS will run Good Friday, Easter Sunday and Monday as follows:—

North Bound. Read Down.		South Bound. Read Up.
De. 4.21 p.m.	VICTORIA	Ar. 8.05 p.m
" 4.25 p.m.	RUSSELL'S	" 8.01 p.m
" 4.33 p.m.	ESQUIMALT	" 7.53 p.m
" 4.53 p.m.	GOLDSTREAM	" 7.33 p.m
" 5.38 p.m.	SHAWNIGAN LAKE	" 6.48 p.m
" 5.46 p.m.	COBBLE HILL	" 6.40 p.m
" 5.58 p.m.	MACPHERSON'S	" 6.28 p.m
" 6.08 p.m.	KOKSILAH	" 6.18 p.m
" 6.13 p.m.	DUNCAN'S	" 6.13 p.m
" 6.21 p.m.	SOMENOS	" 6.05 p.m
" 6.44 p.m.	CHEMAINUS	" 5.42 p.m
" 7.29 p.m.	NANAIMO	" 4.57 p.m
Ar. 7.41 p.m.	WELLINGTON	De. 4.45 p.m

REWARD.

A Reward of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000) will be paid for such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who, on or about the morning of the 18th inst., placed or caused to be placed or exploded, a bomb or other dangerous explosive on or near the residence of Alexander Sharp, at Wellington, in the County of Nanaimo.

Signed,
R. DUNSMUIR & SONS.
Victoria, B.C., March 16, 1894.

It is not Sawdust

We use in making INDURATED FIBRE WARE. Some people think it is, but they are mistaken. We use nothing but the longest and strongest Wood Fibre, pressed into shape without seam or joint of any kind, and Indurate it by a patent process which renders it impervious to heat, cold and liquids. INDURATED FIBRE WARE imparts no taste or smell to its contents, and is the lightest, tightest, sweetest and most durable ware ever made.

Ask for EDDY'S

WE HAVE EVERYTHING YOU REQUIRE.

WE WANT YOUR MONEY IN EXCHANGE

SOX,
HATS,
CAPS,
SHIRTS,
SCARFS,
GLOVES,
UMBRELLAS,
UNDERWEAR,
NECKDRESS,
CLOTHING.

Greatest Selection. Lowest Cash Prices.

Cameron, 55 Johnson Street.

JOSHUA DAVIES, AUCTIONEER.

Mortgagee's Sale.

I am instructed by the mortgagee, under and by virtue of a certain chattel mortgage dated December 13th, 1893, and duly filed in the Land Registry office, to sell by public auction, en bloc, on

SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1894,

AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.,

On the premises, Douglas street, near Fort, known as the

STANLEY HOUSE

All the stock of Dry Goods, Merchandise, Chattels, etc., contained in the said premises.

The sale is subject to a landlord's claim for $2,100 rent.

Particulars at sale. Terms cash.

JOSHUA DAVIES, Auctioneer.

mar20

Argyle House

YOU

Ought to call and get a pair of our Black Seamless

Stockings.

OUR

White Satin Striped

Muslins

At 10c. a yard, are the best value in the market this season.

Embroideries

from 3c. a yard.

Unbleached Apron and Pinafore Linen, 10c. a yard.

J. Horner & Co.

VICTORIA OPTICAL CO.,
The Leading Opticians. 106 Government St.

Perfected Spectacles and Eye-glasses on hand and carefully adjusted. Satisfaction guaranteed. Optical goods of every description. Repairing in all branches done with neatness and despatch. No fancy prices.

A. HYAMS, Manager

COUPON.

America Photographed.

PART 1.

Bring or send this Coupon with 10c. to the Times office and Part I of "America Photographed" will be handed to you. If sent by mail 2 cents extra will be required for postage.

Cut out now and present before the end of next week as this cupon will be withdrawn at that time, or the opportunity to secure Part One will be lost.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS IN INDIA

VI.—THE BHEESTIE

(Written for the Times.)

In all large towns in India, and especially in congested districts, the question of a pure water supply is seriously considered, and, several experiments have been made in artesian wells. The frequent cases of typhoid fever and the outbreaks of cholera, even in hill stations, are signs that, in spite of all the care and attention paid by municipal authorities, something remains to be done in the matter of sanitary reform. In military stations, although the barracks and ground in their neighborhood are as a rule kept clean and sweet, still only too often there are hidden sources of disease, which are not suspected until some unfortunate officer or a number of the rank and file sicken slowly from fever or suddenly from cholera. Then it is found that an old cesspool or a blocked drain is at the root of the mischief, or what is often worse, that an apparently pure water supply has been contaminated. Measures are promptly taken in such instances to remove the causes of the epidemic, but a long death roll has probably been filled before the remedy could be applied.

It will thus be seen that a conscientious Bheestie (water-carrier) is as great a consideration to health in India (where the water is not laid on) as a good filter, and, although there may be water, water everywhere, sometimes, not a drop of it is fit to drink. The nearest well or river is often the Bheestie's rendezvous and, although he sometimes draws the line between drinking water, and water for other purposes, he is not always particular and has a tendency of getting "mixed up" in his trips.

The bheestie is usually a Mahomedan and may be said to belong to two classes. One keeps a bullock which carries a leathern bag on each side of its back, called "puckal," which has openings on the top and from which the bags are filled. The water is drawn from little openings or mouths at the bottom of the bags, which are tied with leathern thongs. The other class has a leathern bag slung cross ways on his back, which is called "mussuck." These are usually employed in supplying water to private families, and often they have to carry the water, twice or three times a day up to the tenants in a four or five storied house.

In most of the government, as well as mercantile offices in India, there is a Brahmin water carrier kept and paid by the office, who attends to the wants of the native clerks as well as the other employees. He also provides refreshment in the way of milk, sweetmeats, etc., which are largely consumed by the clerks at lunch, as well as by natives who frequent the office on business. The native seldom puts the drinking pot to his lips, but pours the water into his mouth, which goes gurgling down, and this habit prevails even in their own households.

"Adam's Ale" is largely imbibed at all the fairs and native gatherings when the bheestie's services are in constant requisition, a pice or cent a drink being the usual charge. He gives the water direct from the mussuck into the palms of the hands, which are placed near the mouth in readiness to receive it, and this is a favorite method of drinking among the natives, when taking water from another of a superior caste, in which case the chatties holding the water must on no account be touched, although several castes may be seen drawing water from the same well.

A non-intoxicant drink called "sherbert," which is made from the juices of certain fruits, is largely drunk by the Mahomedans. Why did Mahomed forbid any of his followers henceforward and forever to touch the juice of the grape in any form? The generally received account is, that having journeyed to visit a friend he entered his house at noon, when there was a marriage feast going on, and sitting down with the guests he observed them to be very merry and jovial, kissing and embracing each other, which was attributed to the cheerfulness of their spirits raised by wine; so that he blessed it as being a sacred thing in being thus an instrument of much love amongst men. But returning to the house the next day he beheld another state of things, as blood on the ground, a hand cut off, a foot, arm, and other limbs dismembered, which he was told was the effect of the brawls and fightings occasioned by the wine which made them mad and inflamed into a fury, thus to destroy one another. Whereupon he changed his mind and altered his former blessing into a curse, and forbade wine ever after to all his disciples.

Although the municipalities in all large cities possess their own sprinkling carts they also employ regular bheesties to sprinkle the roads. These men fill their mussucks from wells or hydrants if the water is laid on. The roads are sprinkled every evening in the summer, but often in the hot weather the water is absorbed as soon as it is sprinkled and makes little impression on the dust of the roads, which at times is blinding, especially before a thunderstorm.

Scarcity of water is a serious matter and a cause of much anxiety, especially during a protracted hot season and when there are little or no indications of rain. These are times when the bheestie's movements are apt to cause suspicion and the quality of his water sometimes is not so pure as one would wish.

Of all the changes that the monsoon or rainy season brings to the landscape of India, there is none so remarkable as the transformation of its huge river beds. Standing on the Ganges bridge at Cawnpore, and looking up stream, the main feature that strikes the eye is, for three parts of the year, the long monotonous level of gray sand that stretches between the green of either bank. The same glaring expanse of white is there day after day, and only for a short space, in the evening, does the yellow sunlight give another tinge to the scene, and turn the dull-hued sands to a momentary gold. But the view from the above bridge when the rains set in is very different. Right away to the horizon the eye meets nothing but a broad expanse of moving waters. There are no dull hues now, but the mingling of earth and sky gives in the moist air a wealth of brilliant and variegated color fancies. On one side of the river no bank, excepting the low breakwater, exists at all, for the floods cover the mainland and make it seem part of the mighty stream that is rushing beneath. Here is no vulgar brawl, as in the varying surge and whirl of a mountain torrent, but a smooth, unruffled surface which almost belies the terrific rate at which the stream is really moving, and the only sound an even muffled roar as the waters strike the buttresses of the bridge and makes a tumult which seems almost to be a tumult because it last forever. For the rest, it is no "priest-like task" on which these moving waters are engaged. You see the different evidences of destruction wrought by the floods that the river bears on its bosom; here a piece of thatch or planking, there a "gurra" or earthen vessel of the kind; sometimes even a bullock, alive or dead as the case may be, all tell the same tale of loss and desolation. Many an unfortunate creature has the great river god claimed for his own, and it would be almost impossible to estimate the world of human misery and disaster which has been caused by the flooding of the Ganges.

A cheap and simple filter, which is largely used in schools, barracks, and many private families in India, is made of three "gurras" or earthen chatties placed in a triangular shaped stand. The water is put into the top chattie and drips through a small hole in the bottom, into the second one containing some charcoal and sand. From this it percolates again into the third chattie, cool and clean, and fit for drinking.

When you read what is going on in other parts of the world, one can hardly help admitting that there are a good many advantages connected with a residence in India. People are not always going on strike out there. If you want to go anywhere by railway, you don't find that guards and engine-drivers have retired temporarily into private life. If you want to leave the country you don't find all the steamers deserted. Dock laborers and coolies work contentedly if not vigorously. It is quite appalling to think of what would happen if the servants were to strike. You would be at once reduced to helplessness. These things are too serious to contemplate, and let us trust that India will remain what it is now, the most comfortable country in the world, when acclimatized, for one to live in.

HEDLEY H. BAILEY.

Forbes on the Triple Alliance.

Of all the peoples which make up the "Tripple Alliance," Germany as a nation evinces no ardent fervor for war, and she is grumbling louder and louder as the incubus of taxation waxes heavier. But the Teutons, nevertheless, have their soldierly instincts, and when their emperor gives the word, they will wheel into line with all the grand old discipline and promptitude. Austria-Hungary is a fascine of states and nationalities destitute of internal cohesion, and loosely bound together mainly by the universal popularity of the Emperor Francis Joseph. To use the metaphor of a well known writer: "The sole centre of attraction which, powerless to fuse and unite, is content to keep the various peoples of the Austrian empire in juxtaposition is the dynasty working through the parliament." Its diversified races are mainly engrossed in somewhat disquieting internal questions, and disclose no evidences of an eagerness for war. But they are all of a lively soldierly temperament, and although they have almost invariably been curiously unfortunate in war, there are no finer troops than those which march under the banner of the Dual monarchy. Italy is the weak vessel of the Triple Alliance. She has lived too fast during her short life of 33 years, and is now mournfully undergoing the sombre results of having freely burned the candle at both ends. Her membership of the Triple Alliance has cost her much more than she could rightly afford, and unless she is subsidized by an opportune loan, she cannot but be within measurable distance of virtual bankruptcy.

Impecuniosity so severe as to result in bankruptcy deteriorates a nation internally and externally, but bankruptcy has never hindered a nation from engaging in war to preserve its existence. At the beginning of the Russo-Turkish war of 1877, Turkey was in the deepest abyss of national bankruptcy, yet she held her own for six months in the field, and it was not financial exhaustion, but Skobeleff and Gourko, that brought about her collapse. Italy staggers under a burden of a national debt amounting to \$2,550,000,000 and she has a floating debt of about \$130,000,000 more; her revenue for the current year will not exceed \$310,000,000 of which interest on the indebtedness absorbs one-half. The balance is quite inadequate to defray the national charges, and the naval and military efficiency of Italy is undergoing impairment. But, in the frank language of Satan, in the book of Job: "Skin for skin; yea, all that a man hath will he give for his life;" and it is the same with a nation. Default in meeting the interest on her debt would furnish Italy with the wherewithal to meet her enemy in the gate—to become a powerful and efficient member of the triple alliance when the time should come for the great continental issues to be fought out. There is an impression which seems to have some foundation that some time ago Italy was swerving from her fidelity to the triple alliance. But, if so, she was brought up with a round turn by Germany, and her present government is in firm adherence to the alliance and in thorough accord with England as to Mediterranean questions.—From "The Outlook for War in Europe," by Archibald Forbes, in North American Review for March.

Suicide in the German Army.

The Militar-Wochenblatt gives some interesting statistics as to the number of cases of suicide in the German army. The most important fact which they record is that during the last year fewer cases of suicides were recorded in the Prussian army than in any year since 1878. The report lays stress on the fact that suicides in general are of much more frequent occurrence in countries with a Germanic than in those of a Slav or Romanic population. In Germany, which stands first on the list, there is a yearly average of 2.71 suicides to every 10,000 of the population, while in France, Austria, England, and Italy the averages are 1.57, 1.63, .75, and .40 respectively. As regards suicides in the army, Austria comes first with 12.53 to every 10,000 men, followed by Germany with 6.33, Italy with 4, France with 3.33, and England with 2.09. These figures are unfortunately not quite complete up to date, some of the statistics failing for Bavaria, Saxony, and Wurtemberg. Equally incomplete are the results of the investigations as to the causes of the suicides in the army, it having been found impracticable to discover the reasons in one-third of the instances. As far as known the fear of punishment for misconduct plays the chief part in driving soldiers to self-destruction; and it is worthy of notice that twice as many non-commissioned officers as privates fall by their own hand in the course of the year.

The Spring Medicine.

"All run down" from the weakening effects of warm weather, you need a good tonic and blood purifier like Hood's Sarsaparilla. Do not put off taking it. Numerous little ailments, if neglected, will soon break up the system. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla now, to expel disease and give you strength and appetite.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best family cathartic and liver medicine. Harmless, reliable, sure.

A People Without Politics.

Those Americans who object to immigration must regard the Mennonites as a very valuable acquisition to the population, for a more orderly and quiet community than one composed of members of this sect could not be found. They have settled mostly in the Western States, and their colonies in Brazil and Paraguay are also very numerous. The Mennonites derive their name from Menno Simons, whose teachings they accept and follow. He held that true Christians have no prospect on earth but to suffer persecutions. He prohibited the use of the sword, and looked for no Millennium upon earth.

Originally settled in Holland and Lower Germany, they emigrated during the last century in great numbers to South Russia, living peacefully under the rule of the "Great White Czar" until the present period of religious intolerance began in Russia. Sending competent agents to the United States, they purchased several hundred thousand acres of land, mostly near the Kansas Pacific and Santa Fe railroads. Here, they have built whole villages of these quaint, high-gabled houses with green window shutters and double doors, not unlike the doors of an old-fashioned sailing vessel's forecastle. With admirable industry they till the ground, and although all their colonies have been planted in the so-called arid zone, the Mennonites have never asked for State assistance. They have provided for their seed-corn always out of their own funds. Their admirable organization enables them to take care of the more needy among them. The Mennonites have given their villages such names as Pfeiffer, Katherinenstadt, Lieberthal, which demonstrates at once their German descent, and, indeed, their language is still German in spite of their long sojourn in Russia.

In their South American colonies also the German language is spoken. This holds good wherever these people have settled, except in South Africa, where they have become fully identified with Afrikanders, the white inhabitants of the Dutch republics, whose language the Mennonites, there called Doppers, have adopted. Their customs are the same in South Africa as elsewhere. Strangers are received with the greatest hospitality, but no one who is not a Mennonite is allowed to settle among them. The Mennonites never pay any attention to politics. Even in Kansas, where nowadays every one makes it his business to discuss the chance of the several parties, these people have no connection with the Government, but the prompt payment of taxes. They are forbidden to accept public offices. Whether it be protection or free-trade, these people quietly sow their grain and bring it to market or to the railway station in the old-fashioned, home-made wagons, and that is the only occasion on which they come into contact with the rest which they come in contact with the rest of the world.

In their private life they are patterns of sobriety and industry. They live as secluded from the world as if their home was situated on an island in the Pacific ocean. Their furniture is old-fashioned and quaint, and their manners simple; yet education is highly prized among them. They have good schools, which are under the supervision of the clergy. In cases where a higher education is desired, they do not hesitate to send young men to the best institutions of learning in Europe or America.—Chronik der Zeit, Stuttgart.

An Immense Rock Dredger.

A solid rock dredger, which is believed to be the strongest and most powerful ever constructed, is almost ready to be launched from the works of Messrs. Lobnitz & Co., of Renfrew. She is intended for work upon a channel which is to be excavated through the rock at Bermuda for the Colonial Government. The vessel is described as an "800-ton hopper dredger." She is 208 feet long over all with a bredth of 40 feet, a depth of 17 feet 5 inches, and a displacement when loaded of 2,200 tons. She is entirely steel built, and will be capable of steaming to any part of the world at a speed of seven knots. The dredging gear, ladder, and bucket chain are probably the strongest ever made. They are of steel, and weigh together about 100 tons. All the dredging gear will have such an excess of strength that it will pull up the engine if any impediment is met with in working, and a breakdown will thus be avoided. The vessel will dredge to a depth of 45 feet below water level, and she will be able to cut "her own flotation"—that is, she will cut her way through a bank above water level. The dredged material will be delivered by the buckets through shoots into steel hoppers on either side of the vessel, each of which is capable of holding 7,000 cubic feet of spoil, or it may be delivered into barges alongside by altering the shoots. The vessel will also carry a special rock cutter for use in cases where the rock may prove exceptionally hard. She is likewise arranged for dredging in soft ground, and when cutting a channel such as a canal she will deliver the dredged material on to the shore on either side. A titian steam crane will be mounted on the deck for moving any of the heavy parts for examination or repair, and there will be a set of artificers' shops, so that all ordinary and even heavy repairs can be executed on board. The vessel will be lighted throughout by electricity and will carry a search light.

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Times

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RAILWAYS.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO 19.

To Take Effect at 8.00 a.m. on Thursday October 12th, 1893.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

STATIONS.	SOUTH BOUND (Read up) No. 1 Passenger Daily.	No. 2 Passenger Saturdays.	NORTH BOUND (Read down) No. 2 Passenger Daily.	No. Passeng. Saturday
VICTORIA	Ar. 12:24 P M	Ar. [illegible] P M	De. 8:00 A M	De. 3:00 P M
RUSSELL'S	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ESQUIMALT	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GOLDSTREAM	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SUMMIT SIDING	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SHAWNIGAN LAKE	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
COBBLE HILL	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
McPHERSON'S	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
KOKSILAH	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
DUNCAN'S	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SOMENOS	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CHEMAINUS	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
OYSTER BAY SID'G	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
NANAIMO	De. / Ar. [illegible]	[illegible]	Ar. / De. [illegible]	[illegible]
WELLINGTON	De. [illegible]	De. [illegible]	Ar. 12:14 P M	Ar. 6:40

On Saturdays and Sundays

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Monday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox

Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agent, Victoria Station.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Supt.
H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,
(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 22,
Taking effect November 1st, 1893.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2 o'clock a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P. R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday, at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.)

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands and Sidney, Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 13 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Sidney, Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Pt. Simpson and intermediate ports the 1st and 15th of each month at 18 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

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9 15 pm Lv	...Seattle...	Lv	1 45 pm	
12 30 am Lv	Pt. Townsend	Lv	10 30 am	
3 30 am Ar	...Victoria...	Lv	7 30 am	

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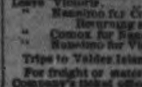

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Returning same day.
" Comox for Nanaimo.........Friday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria.........Saturday, 7 a.m.

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For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria Station, Store street.

Nice, New, Nobby SPRING SUITS. New Cut. New Patterns B. Williams & Co., Clothiers and Hatters, 97 Johnson St.

GOLD ON THE YUKON.

A Report on the Past Season's Operations—New Placer Districts.

The Alaska News of March 1 has the following:—

Hank Wright, who arrived from Forty Mile, on the Yukon, last week, has been mining and prospecting in that country for the last four years. He is one of the best posted miners of that section, is thoroughly reliable and level headed, and what comes from him concerning the mining properties is well worthy the consideration of those intending to go there.

"You can say for me," said he, "that a man has to rustle to make a strike in the Yukon country, and that many of the bars on the former good paying creeks and rivers have been worked out and the best diggings are now confined to some of last year's discoveries."

According to his statements Miller creek produced, last season, in gold dust $100,000, taken from forty-six claims. This is the first year's run, and except a few of the claims at the head, the pay gravel has not been half worked. Near the mouth the ice and ground have not been removed from bedrock. Miller creek is a branch of Sixty Mile, and is about sixty miles from camp Forty Mile. It is five miles long. The pay gravel on the bedrock, consisting of pulverized slate rock, mixed with coarse gold, runs in width from seven feet at the head to twenty feet at the mouth, and in depth from two to six feet. H. Wright and his partners, Frank Cromeo, and Joe Budrow took out $14,000 last season from their claim located on Miller creek the second below the discovery claim.

In this claim there were from six to eight feet of loam and ice over the pay gravel which had to be removed. At the end of the season, Wright sold his interest to his partners for 200 ounces of gold dust. Pete Wyberg and Bill Leggett own the discovery claim and took out $7,000 last season. Joe King, Trimberty, Joe Lemay and Lewis Bush own four claims above the discovery and realized $8,000 apiece. The French Bros. having a claim further up the creek, took out $8,000 in glittering gold dust. There are ten claims each 500 feet in length running with the creek, above the discovery claim and thirty-six below it. The claims above the discovery get more narrow and shallow as one goes up the creek, while towards the mouth the creek grows wider. At and near the mouth there are twenty-five feet of loam and ice above the pay streak.

Wright believes that the gravel at the mouth is deeper and wider and that here the richest mines will be located. But it takes money to remove the surface ice and loam. About fifty men worked on Miller creek last season. A late discovery made by Edward Ellwood last August was on Napoleon creek, about six miles above Franklin gulch on Forty Mile. The gold found is coarse, the nuggets averaging about the size of brown beans. The creek having been prospected late in the season, little work has been done there. About twenty miners have made locations on this creek, which is eighteen miles long.

Davis creek, a branch of Forty Mile and eighty miles from the latter's mouth, has attracted the attention of the miners, and last season, those working the gravel did fairly well.

Frank Carter struck coarse gold on Glacier creek, a branch of Sixty Mile. His prospect raised considerable interest and if it pans out well, there will be a rush there.

"The general opinion held by the Yukon miners," continued Mr. Wright, "is that the many tributary gulch creeks and streams of Forty Mile and Sixty Mile rivers offer the best inducements for prospecting; as coarse gold has been found on many of them, but so far the locaters, in many cases, have not had time to do any development work in uncovering the bedrock by the removal of the surface ice and dirt. There is nothing to hinder the finding of another Miller creek on these tributaries, as Miller creek contains no special features in the shape of ledges and formation to lead one to think that it has been selected as the sole possessor of rich gravel to the absence of the same in the aforesaid streams. I should therefore advise new comers to prospect in the tributaries of these rivers."

Three Indians came into Forty Mile at the end of last season and reported the finding of rich gold placer bar diggings on Inch creek, about 180 miles below Forty Mile. To get there, one has to cross a portage of eight miles and ascend the creek seventy miles. The Indians showed about $400 of gold dust which they had taken out in a few days. About 50 miners bought provisions and outfits from McQuesten's store and started for the creek early in the winter. Among the old diggings Franklin gulch panned out the most during the last season. About thirty-five men worked on the bars, averaging from $1,000 to $1,200 each. The coarsest gold in the country is found there. One nugget taken out, according to John Reed, was worth $238.

Hank Wright states that about twenty-five men wintered on Stewart river. He says that the best bars have been mostly worked out and that $5 to $8 a day was made in rocking on the bars and is considered very good. In '86, during the palmy days, a day's work on some of the bars yielded $100. Joe McGee and Jack Welch are located on this river, the gold is fine.

On Sixty Mile the miners did poorly last season. The bars have been skimmed very closely, so that the majority rocking on its banks have met with poor success. Hank Henderson did the best making $12 a day. At sixty mile camp there are about thirty people. The store and sawmill are owned by Lardeau. The sawmill has a capacity of 8,000 feet a day. On Forty Mile the men did only fairly well, as the bars have been worked over several times. The Pelly and Hootolinqua rivers have not been prospected much the past season, as the bars are not very profitable to wark.

There are about 400 people in the Yukon country and about 150 people have wintered at Forty Mile. Forty Mile is the principal trading post, containing eighty cabins, two stores, a shoe shop, restaurant, bakery, billiard hall, five saloons, dance hall, barber shop, two blacksmith shops, tin shop, two assay offices and a mission church (Episcopal).

The current prices at the stores are: Flour, per cwt., $6 to $8; bacon, 25 to 40 cents per lb; sugar, 15 to 20 cents per lb, beans, 12 cents; caribou meat, 7 to 10 cents per lb; rabbits, 25 cents apiece; suit of clothes, $20 to $35; gum boots, $10 to $12; strap pick, $8; shovels, $2.50; board at restaurant, $40 per month. To live economically one can support himself for a year on $300.

THE ASIATIC QUESTION.

To the Editor: I made public in my last letter a few historic facts of the pernicious workings of some of the typical missionaries. Volumes could be written on the evil effects only, without entering into the question of their inner workings. Throughout Asia this class has given such cause for bitter hatred that they have endangered the lives of all. It is a well known fact that these men's lives would not be worth a day's purchase were the natives not in terror of large money exactions or great loss of life. I point this out to prove that these men are most objectionable to the Asiatics in their own countries. "Missionary organizations, owing to quick and cheap transport, have increased in number and strength rapidly in the last forty years. They have spread over Asia like an epidemic, more disastrous in some places to the natives than the plague. It can easily be proved that these organizations, taken as a whole, is the greatest scheme of the nineteenth century to impose on benevolence and cheat the credulous out of their money. The letter-begging imposters are caught, where as these men, under the guise of religion, carry on their work with impunity.

The organizers and home representatives are, I regret to say, to be found amongst the clergy (wolves in sheeps' clothing). The foreign representatives, the typical missionary, leads an easy, luxorious life. They teach a little, trade a little, tout a good deal for the Chinese, lie a great deal and do an immensity of mischief. They attend strictly to family matters, but their chief occupation is to fabricate and present facts—the number of converts they have made, Bibles and tracts they have sold, how many they have cured of the opium habit, all ring in with the usual rant, a fair example of which is given in C. A. Colman's first letter, rarely forgetting to mention the great dangers they have passed through while carrying out their arduous duties. These fabrications are published in missionary organs and circulated amongst the credulous. Dodgers are given to children at Sunday schools to give to their parents and others to excite sympathy for the poor heathens. To what effect the immense amount abstracted from the credulous in one year will show: Great Britain, 1892, $6,640,990; United States, 1893, $4,983,516. Missionaries have a salary averaging about $900 a year; they are furnished with most comfortable houses and all their travelling expenses paid. This is small pay, but it is greatly augmented in many ways. The English missions make a very handsome addition for each child; when old enough to be sent home board and schooling is provided free. After making due allowance for the salaries paid to the few thousand missionaries and all their outlays there is left a very large margin to account for. To conclude this part of my letter, I must say that I know some most exemplary missionaries, men and women. Unfortunately they are the exceptions, not the rule.

It will be readily understood by the readers of my letters on the Chinese and labor questions that my reference to the typical missionary therein has caused some commotion in their camps. I pointed out in my last letter the necessity for so doing. I may say here that on several occasion heretofore in China I have been forced to admonish some of these men for their trickery; not them only, but some of our civil service officials. My pen has always opposed wrong-doing and upheld honesty. Man's allegiance is given to that which is highest in his nature; he reverences truth, loves kindness, respects justice, and condemns their opposites.

There is a very small animal that emits when scared such a foulness that it taints the air, defiles the ground and bespatters those who touch them. There is a fish also of the devil-dodger species called the devil-fish, that ejects a dark fluid that discolors the water to hides its track. It is plain that I have run against a combine of these species. I will deal with this combine's letter as briefly as the nature of the charges will allow seriatim.

After fifty years of work, nearly seventenths of which was carried on in China, I am, unfortunately for my family, not a capitalist. I have always paid the highest current rates to my employes, and have acted towards them as I wished to be done by. I neither agreed with nor imported Chinese. My wife brought two out of her household to help take care of three young children, an amah (nurse), who had been with us nine years, and her husband, who would not let his wife go unless he went with her. The amah's wages in China was $7, her husband's $4, eleven Mexican dollars, equal to $8.25 of our money, they finding themselves. My wife agreed to pay them $10 per month each and find them. The Chinese guilds here induced them to run away, and provided the means. I was in Vancouver arranging to send the man back to China at his wife's request. When they ran away there was due them less than $40 to pay except the $100 passage money and $100 tax.

The Colonist thought more of making up an article than the good name of a family who had expended many thousands of dollars to make a home in the province. I was most unfortunate in my choice of a legal adviser, who advised my having the case tried by a man of his own kidney. The jury brought in a verdict that I had been libelled, but had suffered no damage. Was this possible? On appeal the divisional court cast on the Colonist the costs. Direct and indirect this gross libel has cost me many thousands of dollars. The irony of the case: I was congratulated on getting off so well, the Colonist being owned and run by the government.

I need not refute the jumble of nonsense about slave labor; every white person in the province knows about the slavery. The essence of slavery is hunger. This combine would, if they had the power, degrade our people to the level of the Asiatics, who herd together like pigs in a sty.

The late Col. F. A. Bee, of California, was hired by the Chinese (are not some of this combine?) After some years, during which he lived amongst them, he became vice-consul (but by whom appointed?) flew a China flag over his house and screened them when possible.

"Where did H. J. R. get his money? Will this money he bought about 4,500 acres of land." Is this argument or insult? I expended very many thousands of dollars in China, not one cent of which came from the Chinese; some of my works there are proof of this. Foreigners do not make money out of Chinese; that is utterly impossible unless you steal, that is, get in debt for tea, silk or straw braid, their only commodities, and then run away. That has been done many times, I regret to say.

It is true, and a pity it is true, that I bought Moresby island, paying the former owners their price, who from all accounts never paid any taxes. I also bought land on an adjacent island, from the government and private persons, in all honesty in hopes of making some provision for my children. If this is wrong, then the land held by the church and thousands of others is wrong. If the many thousands of dollars I have paid out for clearing and cultivating land, for skilled labor and materials and over five years' work of my own family is not improvement, then I have made none. My buying land on the islands benefited some of my neighbors. Any of this land can be bought on the most reasonable terms. If C. A. C. and the combine wish to earn an honest livelihood, not by whining cant, but by the sweat of their brows, I will give to each of them twenty acres of land on Pender island. They will then be quite as anxious to stop Asiatic immigration as myself. Unless this is done not only land and city, but many other values will be destroyed. It is against this I am fighting. It would be as easy to lift the San Pedro off Brotchie ledge with soap bubbles as expect improvement in our province until Asiatic immigration is stopped.

"That man is not white who will deny to the Chinese any right he claims himself." This man should go to China and try to earn his bread by labor. He would starve to death in a week if the whites did not take pity on him and give him food. Mr. T. Keith only out of 33 members of the legislature was elected by acclamation; he is anti-Chinese and his constituents are anti-Chinese, therefore not white. Ninety per cent. of the people in the province are anti-Chinese, therefore not white. C. A. C., if you or any of your combine should say anything like this in China out of the reach of a gunboat, you would find it tropical, very.

I look upon it as a great honor (not an evil desire) to be elected to the legislature by unbiased suffrage. Should I be considered worthy of that honor by the people, they will send me there notwithstanding my not being "white" and all the diatribes of C. A. C. and his combine. There is one thing certain, that men of my views on the Chinese and many other questions now affecting our province will be elected, otherwise the outlook would be dark indeed.

The mental calibre of this man and his combine is shown in the very stupid questions he asks. "How does the sending away of gold or silver from this country differ from the sending away of the same value in coal, iron or wheat, or any other commodity?" Study political economy, C. A. C. A schoolboy of ten years could tell that what a nation sells, not what she buys, is what keeps the pot boiling. China has no commodity except tea that we want. Neither our province nor the Dominion of Canada has any commodity that could be sent to China and get a profit. China wants nothing from us but our money.

Allowing that C. A. C. were a true Christian and H. J. R. as bad as the maleficent typical missionary, what has this to do with the Chinese question?

H. J. ROBERTSON.

Moresby Island, 13th March, 1894.

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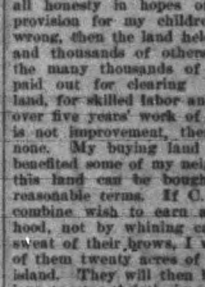

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Has Removed to 88 Douglas Street.

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Dec. 23, 1893. D. H. ADAMS.

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NANAIMO NOTES.

Topics of the Day in the Black Diamond City.

The output from No. 1 shaft yesterday amounted to 1140 tons, the biggest output for some time past.

A knight of the cloth skipped by the light of the moon on Sunday night from Wellington, leaving his board bill behind to the tune of $30.

The junior Hornets are making arrangements for a match with the Cowichan team, to be played on Easter Monday.

The notices of reward for the capture of the perpetrator of the dynamite outrage at Wellington last week are being printed in French, Italian and German, as well as English, for distribution among the foreign element at Wellington.

Captain Lynn was showing some very rich samples of auriferous ore to-day, which he says comes from the vicinity of No. 1 dam. If there be any quantity of similar quartz in that locality it should pay well to work.

Driver Armstrong, of the Alberni mail stage, which came in yesterday, reports the worst trip he ever had. The mail started on Saturday last, but was unable to make any pace on account of the snow.

Rev. E. Robson and Mrs. D. Robson hold their farewell revival services in the Haliburton street Methodist church this evening, returning to their homes to-morrow morning. These protracted meetings have proved very successful, quite a number having joined the church through the influence of those services.

Arthur Pratt, a gentleman from Harrogate, Yorkshire, England, arrived here safely on Friday evening last to act as a missionary among the miners of this district in connection with the Church of England. He holds licenses from the Bishop of Rochfield and Peterboro, being a member of the first-named bishop's order of the Evangelical Brotherhood.

CANADIAN SEALERS.

Sir John Thompson Explains the Dominion Government's Position.

Ottawa, March 21.—In the house of commons Sir Richard Cartwright asked the government if they were aware, as stated in the press, that the United States government had sent a squadron to protect and shepherd seals on their way from the southern breeding grounds, and had given instructions to the squadron to see that the regulations of the Paris tribunal were carried out. If this were so, he suggested that the British government should be conferred with with a view of sending a small squadron to see that the Canadians got fair play.

Sir John Thompson replied that if the American government had sent out a squadron of cruisers he had no doubt it was with a view of looking after American poachers. As far as Canada was concerned, the regulations of the Paris tribunal were not binding until such time as the Imperial parliament had made a statutory enactment in regard to the same. If the Imperial parliament would pass such a statute the Canadian act would not be necessary, but the Dominion government had communicated with the Imperial government and expressed their views on the legislation necessary. In a few days he expected the Imperial parliament would deal with the matter. He did not believe the United States would interfere with Canadian sealers. A recommendation had been made by Canada to Britain that trespassers should be tried in their own country, it was also recommended that the regulations should not be enforced against sealers who were in the fishing grounds before they were adopted and made binding by legislation.

Sir Richard Cartwright asked the views of the British Columbia members, but none of them were present.

Ottawa, March 21.—At a meeting of the debates committee, A. C. Campbell, for many years a member of the press gallery, was appointed on the Hansard staff to-day in place of the late J. T. Richardson. The committee also recommended the payment of $1,000 to Richardson's widow.

Henry Maynard, aged 69, a baker, was found in his cellar in the lower town, hanging by the neck dead this morning. He leaves a widow and family in Montreal.

POLLARD-BRECKENRIDGE.

Enormous Legal Fees Will Have to be Met on Both Sides.

Washington, March 20.—The Breckinridge-Pollard breach of promise and seduction case had a rest in court to-day, but the sensational developments of the past two days were discussed in every public place. The day was spent by the attorneys of each side in consultation with their clients.

Among the people connected with the court there is quite a little gossip and discussion concerning the expenses contracted in the trial, for it is one of the most costly suits for both parties that have been tried here for years. There is on both sides an array of lawyers who are accustomed to receive large rewards for their services. Judge Wilson has been considered the leader of the local bar. Calderon Carlisle, while a younger man, is also an attorney of exceptional ability and is accustomed to receive heavy fees. One of the witnesses was summoned from Colorado and several from Kentucky, while heavy traveling expenses and counsel fees were incurred in taking the depositions, numbering about fifty. The stenographer's fees alone amount to nearly $1,000. While Miss Pollard is not supposed to have much money, she must have influential friends who are interested in the case.

Washington, D. C., March 21.—Miss Pollard was early in court to-day. Mr. Breckinridge and his son Desha entered some time after the court had been called to order. Miss Pollard again took the stand. In reply to questions witness said she did not have a contract by which Rodes agreed to pay for her education on condition that she should marry him. She added that Rodes paid $2,500 and witness was never able to pay it back. Witness stated that she adopted the name of Breckinridge at the suggestion of defendant. After a few insignificant questions, Butterworth caused surprise by saying abruptly, "That's all, Miss Pollard." Her counsel created another surprise by informing the court that the plaintiff rested her case.

Miss Pollard then left the court. Defendant and his counsel at this point asked and received permission to withdraw for private consultation.

After the conference Major Shelby, Breckinridge's law partner, began the opening statements of the defence to the jury. In the address he said:

"I am authorized by the defendant to say, and it will be supported by his testimony on the witness stand under solemn oath, that he did not seduce Miss Pollard, and that he never knew, until it was testified to by Dr. Parsons on the stand, that any living child was born unto her."

Major Shelby then told what he said was the true story of the meeting between Miss Pollard and Breckinridge, and said the plaintiff first accosted the defendant on the train; that the defendant did not know her, and said: "I suppose I ought to know you, but I do not." Shelby went all over the ground of Breckinridge's visit to Wesleyan college at Cincinnati, the Rodes case, the close carriage incident and other matters to which plaintiff testified, and he denied her version of them, saying it was wholly false, and that she was the one who suggested in every instance the immorality testified to by her on the stand, and that the defendant never promised to marry her. This and other things he declared the defence would prove. He charged the plaintiff with using her power over the defendant to get money from him.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Matters of Interest Going Foward in the Sporting World.

BOWLING.

CANADA'S CHALLENGE.

New York, March 21.—Next Saturday night at Trainer's Alley, Brooklyn, the first international bowling contest that has ever taken place in this part of the country will be played with the champions of Canada and the strongest that the American amateur bowling union can produce. The match is the result of the following challenge issued by E. E. Belcourt, president and captain of the Victoria Rifles Bowling Club:

Having heard that the American amateur bowling union are about finishing their annual tournament for 1894, I thought it might be possible to arrange an international match at bowling with the American champion Union team. The club I represent is the Victoria Rifles bowling club of Montreal, champions of Canada. Several of our members are desirous of going to New York city to play the winners of your tournament. I think if such a match could be brought about, it would be productive of meeting with the bowlers across the border. Our team consists of six men and we play three successive games, there being three alleys in each club, but these details could be arranged later, should you decide to play us. We would like to go down to New York on Thursday night, March 22nd, as the 23rd is Good Friday. In this way it would not interfere with business and give us Saturday and Sunday to see the sights. Please let me know if the A.A.B.U. have finished their tournament, and if not when it will be decided. Please let us hear from you as soon as possible.

The board of governors of A.A.B.U. immediately accepted the challenge and named the date for the contest. A special meeting of the union will be held at the Astor House to-night to complete the arrangements. The Victoria Rifles are by long odds the strongest team of bowlers in Canada, and the A.A.B.U. will have to do all in their power to secure a victory.

THE RING.

CORBETT MUST PAY.

Boston, March 21.—Joe Lannon was awarded $500 in a suit for $5,000 against Champion Corbett for breach of contract in failing to appear at Lannon's benefit.

THOROUGHLY DISGUSTED.

New York, March 21.—Charlie Mitchell turns his face homeward via the steamer Majestic this afternoon. The defeated would-be champion has failed to gain any additional respect or love for what he regards as this "blasted blooming country" by reason of the experiences of his latest visit. On the contrary he shares the opinion of his father-in-law, Pony Moore, who made quick tracks for home after finishing the court technicalities incidental to his malee with a car conductor and other persons, that there is no place like "dear old Lunnon," and that America is a "blawsted country anyhow." The defeated pugilist makes the unnecessary announcement that he has retired from the ring and that in future all his time and energies will be devoted to the management of his music hall in the East End of London, which was bought for him by his father-in-law to prevent the British courts from convicting him as a vagrant. Mitchell has experienced some decidedly cold shoulder treatment from the local sporting fraternity and his departure is attended neither by regret nor by invitations to "come again soon."

YACHTING.

WALES' YACHT WINS.

Cannes, March 20.—The race for the cup presented by President Carnot was sailed to-day and was won by the Prince of Wales' Britannia by fifty minutes. The Oretta was second and the Valkyrie third.

WRESTLING.

DAN THE INVINCIBLE.

San Francisco, March 20.—At the wrestling match to-night between Tom McMahon, of Detroit, Mich., and Dan McLeod, of Nanaimo, B. C., the first bout was won by McMahon in 1 minute and 5 seconds. This time was unaccountably short and made matters look shakey for the Nanaimo champion, but Dan preserved his championship in the second and third bouts, which he won respectively in 27 minutes and 18 minutes. The result was much applauded.

THE GUN.

GOOD FRIDAY TOURNAMENT.

The Victoria Gun club hold their annual match on Good Friday at Macaulay Point. The programme is as follows: 10.30, Routledge cup; 1 p.m., glass firing for cash prizes; 2.30 p.m., match for all comers; 4 p.m., team match for a supper to take place at the St. George's hotel, Esquimalt road. The club request all the members to be on the grounds in good time, as it will take quite the time allotted to complete the matches. The matches will take place wet or fine.

An apiculturist of Westphalia lately made a bet that 12 bees, released at a distance of three miles from the hives at the same time as 12 pigeons, would travel over the ground as quickly as the birds. The first bee entered the hive one-quarter of a minute before a pigeon reached its columbary. Three other bees arrived before the second pigeon and the remainder of the competitors reached home simultaneously.

There is a club in Berlin called The Giants, every member of which is six feet tall. Vienna has a Lazy Club, no member of which does anything for a living, and London a Bald-Headed Club, where nothing but polished skulls are seen.

Growing blackberries and mushrooms by law are not private property in England. One may be prosecuted for trespass on land where they grow, but not for theft in taking them.

The ruins of Pompeii are said to be so vast that they cannot all be excavated, at the ordinary rate of progress, before the middle of the next century. Many more interesting discoveries will undoubtedly be made there.

The inhabitants of Thibet are the dirtiest people on earth. Not only do they never wash, but when once full growth has been attained they never take their clothes off. When the garments they wear become old others are put over them.

PERSONAL.

D. J. Munn returned from the Sound this morning.

C. R. Oldershaw, of Vancouver, is at the New England.

T. B. Gregory is at San Francisco on his way home from Honolulu.

E. M. Yarwood and H. A. Simpson, Nanaimo barristers, are in the city.

C. A. Rattray, of the Great Northern, returned from Vancouver last night.

C. A. Semlin, M.P.P., will spend the Easter vacation at his home in Yale district.

H. Pim, F. Buscomb, W. Brand, and W. S. Leonard, of Vancouver, are at the Driard.

Frank W. Parker, of the Northwestern Route, came over from Vancouver last evening.

Mayor Hoy, of New Westminster, and Alex. Ewen, the Fraser River canner, are at the Driard.

W. Kinsey, of the City of Kingston, left this morning for the East where he is to be married to Miss Thomas, who spent last summer in Victoria.

Master Leon Borde, who underwent an operation at St. Joseph's hospital three weeks ago, was this morning removed to his home, much improved.

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture.

Send 25 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers (wrapper bearing the words "Why does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man?") to Lever Brothers, Limited, 43 Scott street, Toronto, Ont., and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and will only cost 1c postage to send in wrappers, if you leave the end open. Write your address carefully.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steamer Premier from Vancouver—Geo Elliott, Mrs McKay, D Edwards, Sergt Hawton, J Nott, Mrs M R McDonald, W H Dorman, F R Stewart, Miss Dawson, R Collister, H Hoy, J T McDonald, Mrs Sanderson, C E Jarvis, W Braid, Jas McGregor, T Brown, A Buchanan, Geo Vermen, W Gill, J Luker, T Draney, R E Cooper, F Buscomb, M Strouss, Alex Ewen, J L Atkinson, W L Leonard, J R Smith, Mrs Erre, T Mainwaring, F S Grandin, Robt Weir, Ann McTiernan, F W Parker, C B W Craws, Mrs Tyson, W Beauchamp, C A Rattray, T H Langley, R J Woods, R Porter, J A Thomson, C R Oldershaw, H Pim, Mrs Smith, C W Robson, Capt Gooding, S A; C J Grandin, C D Maughan, J E Williams, H McKay, G White.

Per str City of Kingston from the Sound—F Anderson, Miss McAdams, Mrs Mandelbaum, J C Coleman, G Bancroft, E J Carlisle, H Donald, Gus Brown, E J Webb and wife, Daniel Beeh, J Staggert, A Mayer, Miss Bloom and sister, Miss McGee, Chin Shing, D J Munn, C H Raver.

CONSIGNEES.

Per Steamer Premier from Vancouver—Vic Phoenix Brewing Co, E G Prior & Co, Vic Elec Ry & L Co., J Summers, Nat Elec Co, R P Rithet, Gilmore & McC, J Fall, G C Shaw & Co., Robt Porter, J Maynard, J Maryment, Brown & Fox, E Wall & Co, Wm Grimm, Wm Jackson, A McGregor, P McQuade, J Sehl, Lenz & Leiser, A B Erskine, J H Baker, R H Jamieson, L Willie, J Braden & Son, G C Hinton, Thos Earle, Wm Batchelor, Gam Fook Yuen, Hall & Renouf, Sam Clay, M Powers, W Blackie, Johns Bros, Canada Paint Co, Cookson & P, D E Campbell, H McKay, Wm Beach, F R Stewart, Dom Exp Co.

Per str City of Kingston from the Sound—Major & Oldridge, Fred Allen, Nanaimo Electric Light Co, Nlao & Brooks, G C Leonard, A J Galletby.

A Racking Cough

Cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Mrs. P. D. HALL, 217 Genessee St., Lockport, N. Y., says:

"Over thirty years ago, I remember hearing my father describe the wonderful curative effects of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. During a recent attack of La Grippe, which assumed the form of a catarrh, soreness of the lungs, accompanied by an aggravating cough, I used various remedies and prescriptions. While some of these medicines partially alleviated the coughing during the day, none of them afforded me any relief from that spasmodic action of the lungs which would seize me the moment I attempted to lie down at night. After ten or twelve such nights, I was

Nearly in Despair,

and had about decided to sit up all night in my easy chair, and procure what sleep I could in that way. It then occurred to me that I had a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I took a spoonful of this preparation in a little water, and was able to lie down without coughing. In a few moments, I fell asleep, and awoke in the morning greatly refreshed and feeling much better. I took a teaspoonful of the Pectoral every night for a week, then gradually decreased the dose, and in two weeks my cough was cured."

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Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Prompt to act, sure to cure

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This medicine is a perfectly safe local anesthetic, having been used on over 30,000 patients without a bad result.

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